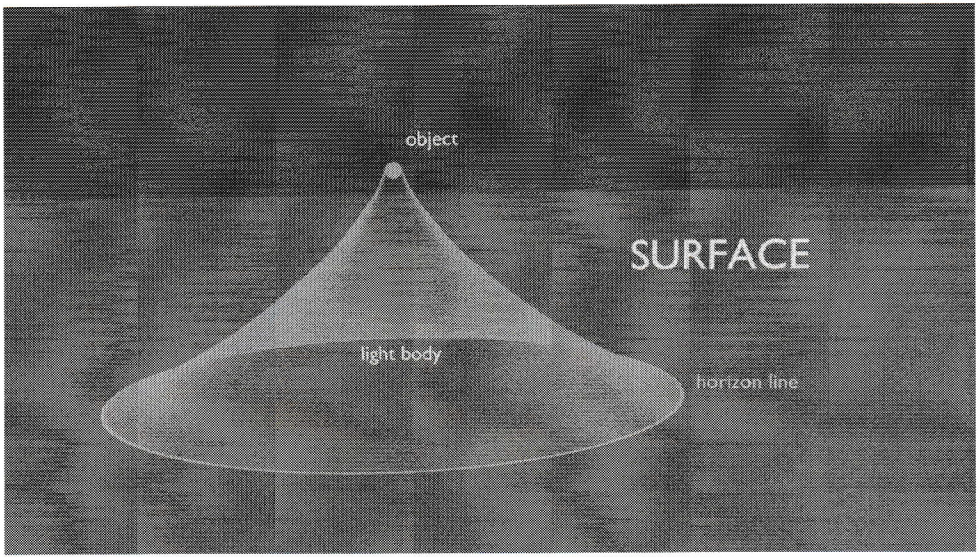
CHAPTER 3

THE LIGHT BODY CONCEPT AND PERSPECTIVE

This chapter contains a presentation of the light body concept, as well as an elaboration of perspective, horizon line, structure and mechanics of the light body.

When the round Earth model was introduced, it lacked a clear definition of what light represents and how it works. The biggest question, namely, whether light is linear or curved has been ignored, and the possibility of light being curved has never been taken into consideration. And this is perhaps the most crucial aspect which needed to be elaborated before putting up a model based on immediate observations. If the visible light is linear, then the surface of the Earth has to be curved. Is the light curved, then the surface of the Earth must be straight.

Observations like the fixed celestial equator and the separation of stars prove that light is indeed curved. So let's start to understand perspective and the way we visualize things from the standpoint of curved light. Let's start with the very basics :

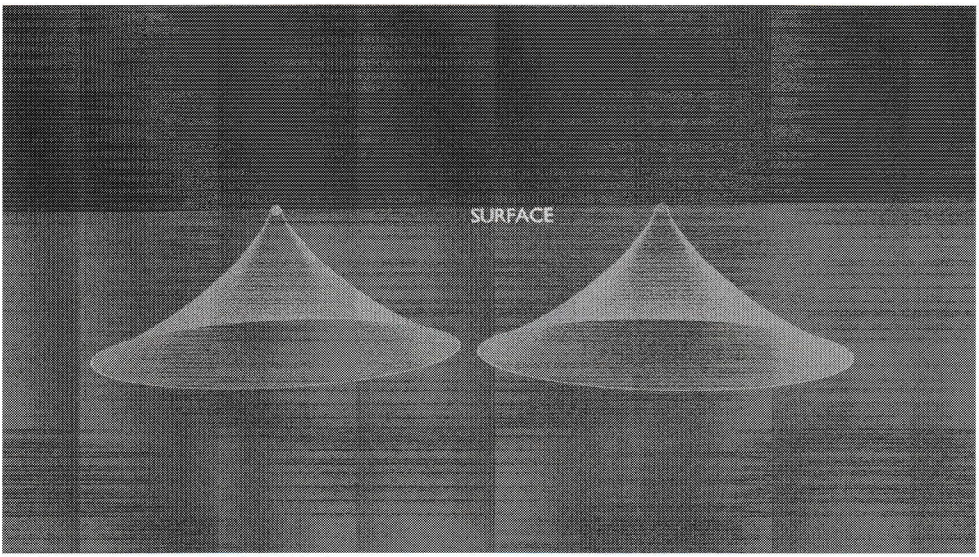


Perspective, Horizon Line and Interaction of Light Bodies

The red sphere represents an object. The "canopy" represent the light body. Every atom in the universe, regardless of the element, has a light body that stretches out in all directions away from the atom. In addition, the light body is bent downwards and intersects the surface thus creating a circle of intersection, also known as horizon line. Our entire perspective and the way we visualize reality is based on the principle of interaction between light bodies.

Two Observers Approaching Each Other

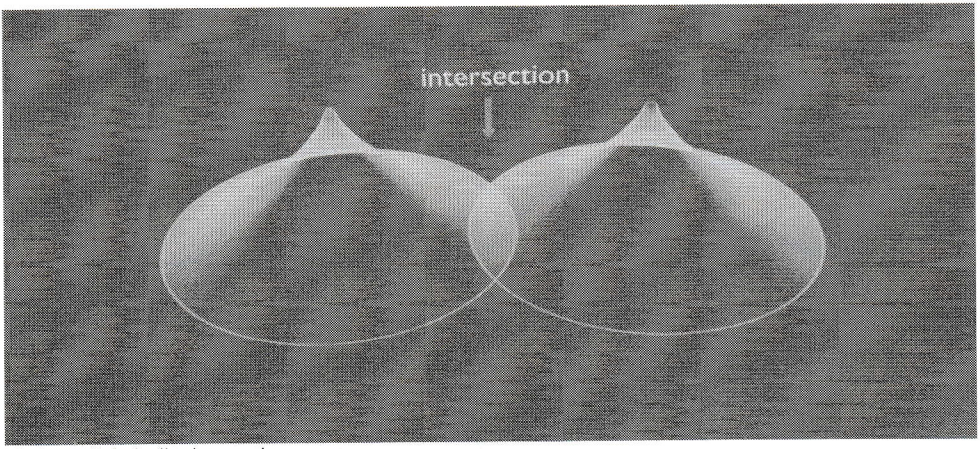
1)



Pic. 1 : two observers and their light body

The eyes of the observer, like all objects, have a light body. The following image (picture 1) illustrates two observers represented by a blue ball and a red ball. The circle of intersection between the light body and the surface is perceived as the horizon line. At this point, both observers do not see each other, as their light bodies are not intersecting. Everything within the light body of the observers is perceived in front of the horizon line, while everything outside of the light body is perceived behind the horizon line. The area marked by the circle of intersection represents the circle of sight.

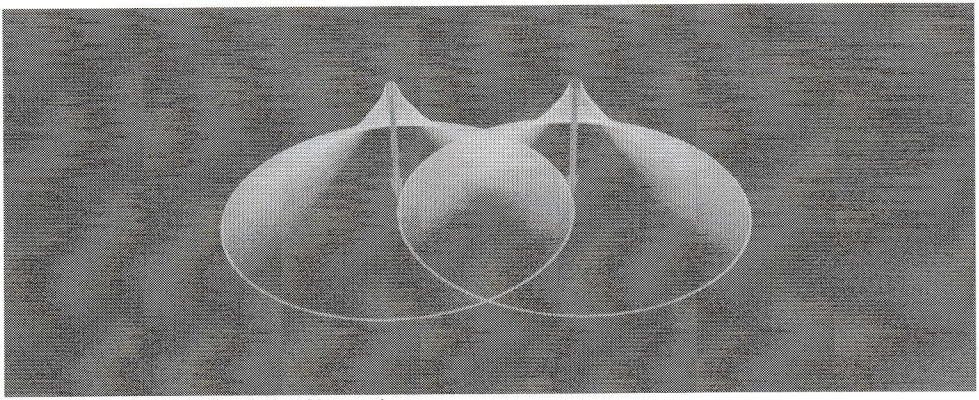
2)



Pic.2: two light bodies intersecting

The blue ball continues to approach the red ball. At some point, the light body of the blue ball intersects the light body of the red ball. As soon as their light bodies intersect, the blue ball appears on the horizon of the red ball, but is still perceived behind the horizon line, as it has not yet crossed the circle of intersection of the red ball. The blue ball appears top first on the horizon and appears to be ascending as he continues to approach. Both, the red and the blue ball visualize each other behind their horizon line. (picture 2)

3)

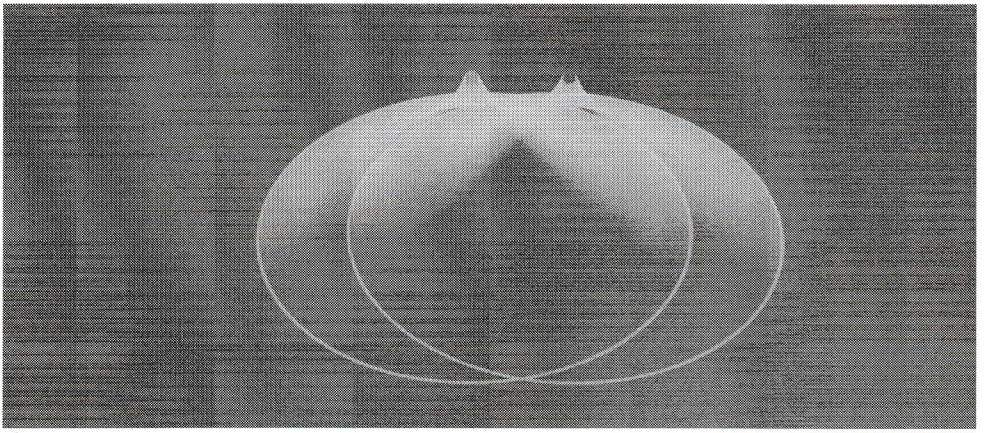


Pic.3 : blue ball crosses the circle of interaction

As the blue ball continues to approach, he crosses the circle of intersection, or

the horizon line, of the red ball and enters the circle of sight of the red ball. At this point, the blue ball is entirely visible, from top to bottom. Both balls are same altitude and their circles of sight have the same circumference. As the blue ball crosses the circle of sight of the red ball, the red ball also enters the circle of sight of the blue ball and becomes entirely visible for the blue ball. At this point, both are within each others' circle of sight and are fully visible to each other. (Picture 3)

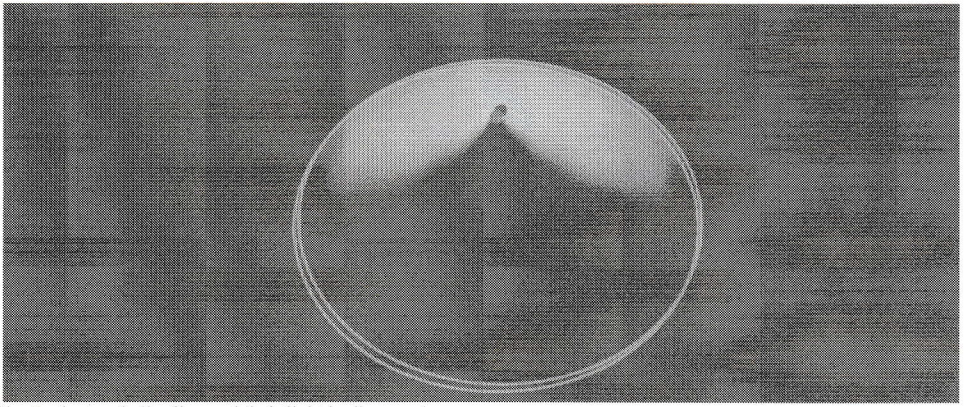
4)



Pic. 4

Picture 4: The two spheres visualize each other from close distance.

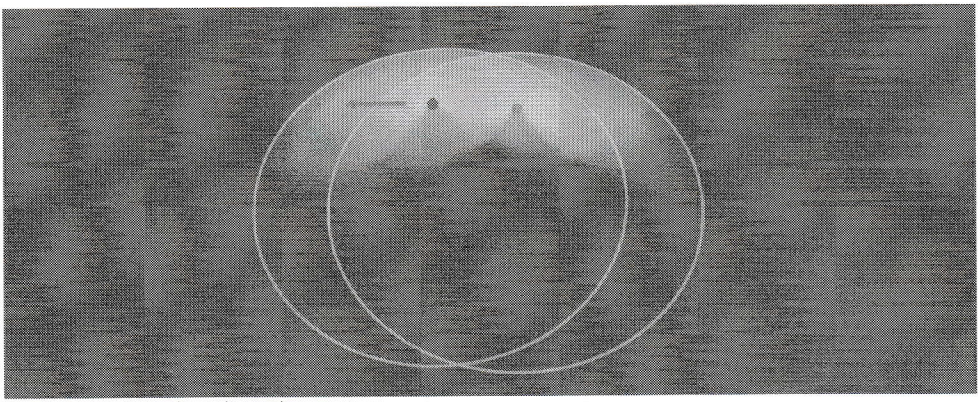
5)



Pic. 5 : the two balls align and their light bodies overlap

Picture 5 : The two spheres align and their circles of sight overlap.

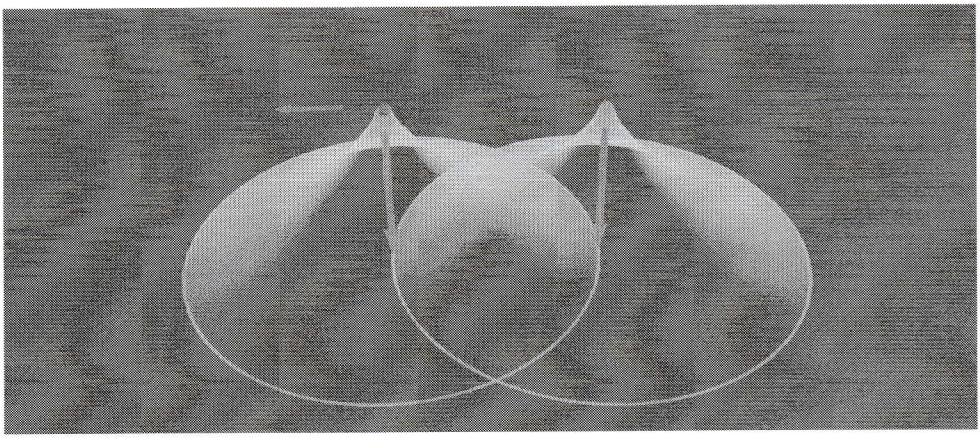
6)



Pic. 6 : blue ball continues its motion

The blue sphere moves on (picture 6). From the perspective of the red sphere, the blue sphere appears to be descending in a straight line, towards the horizon line, but remains entirely visible as long as it is within the circle of sight of the red sphere.

7)

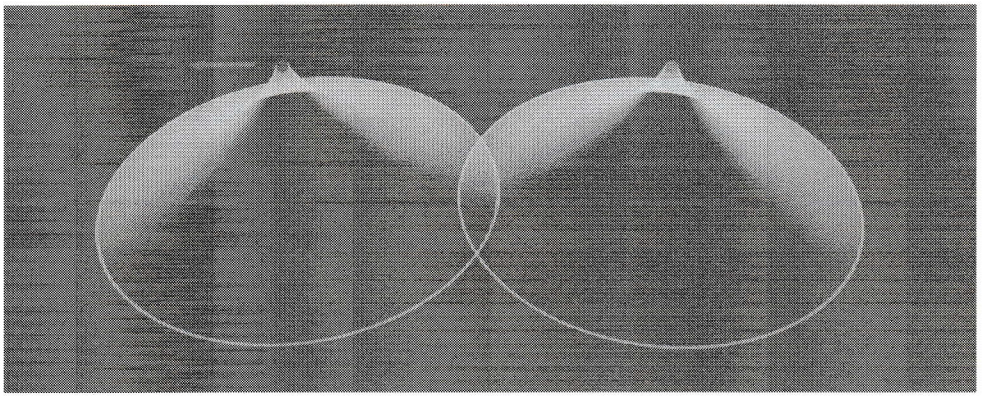


Pic. 7

As the blue sphere continues his motion, he crosses the circle of sight of the red sphere and begins to dip below horizon, bottom first, but remains visible

as long as their light bodies are intersecting. (picture 7)

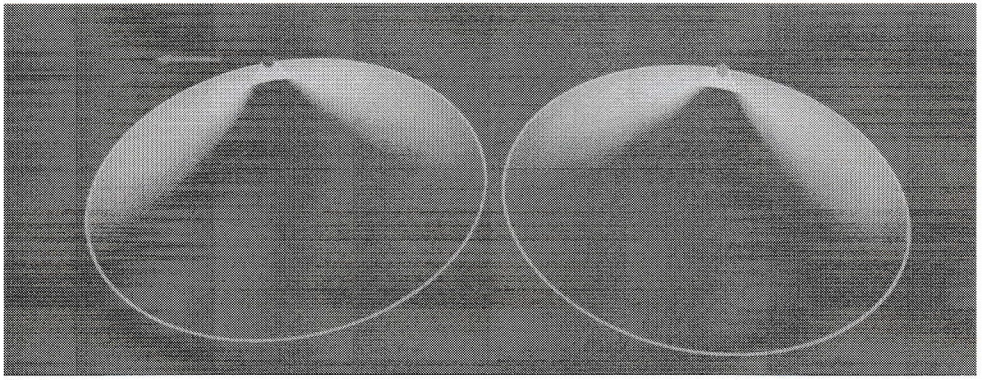
8)



Pic. 8

The circle of sight of the blue sphere is almost completely disconnected from the circle of sight of the red ball. At this point, the upper part of the blue sphere is still visible, while the lower part has "disappeared" below the horizon line of the red ball. (picture 8)

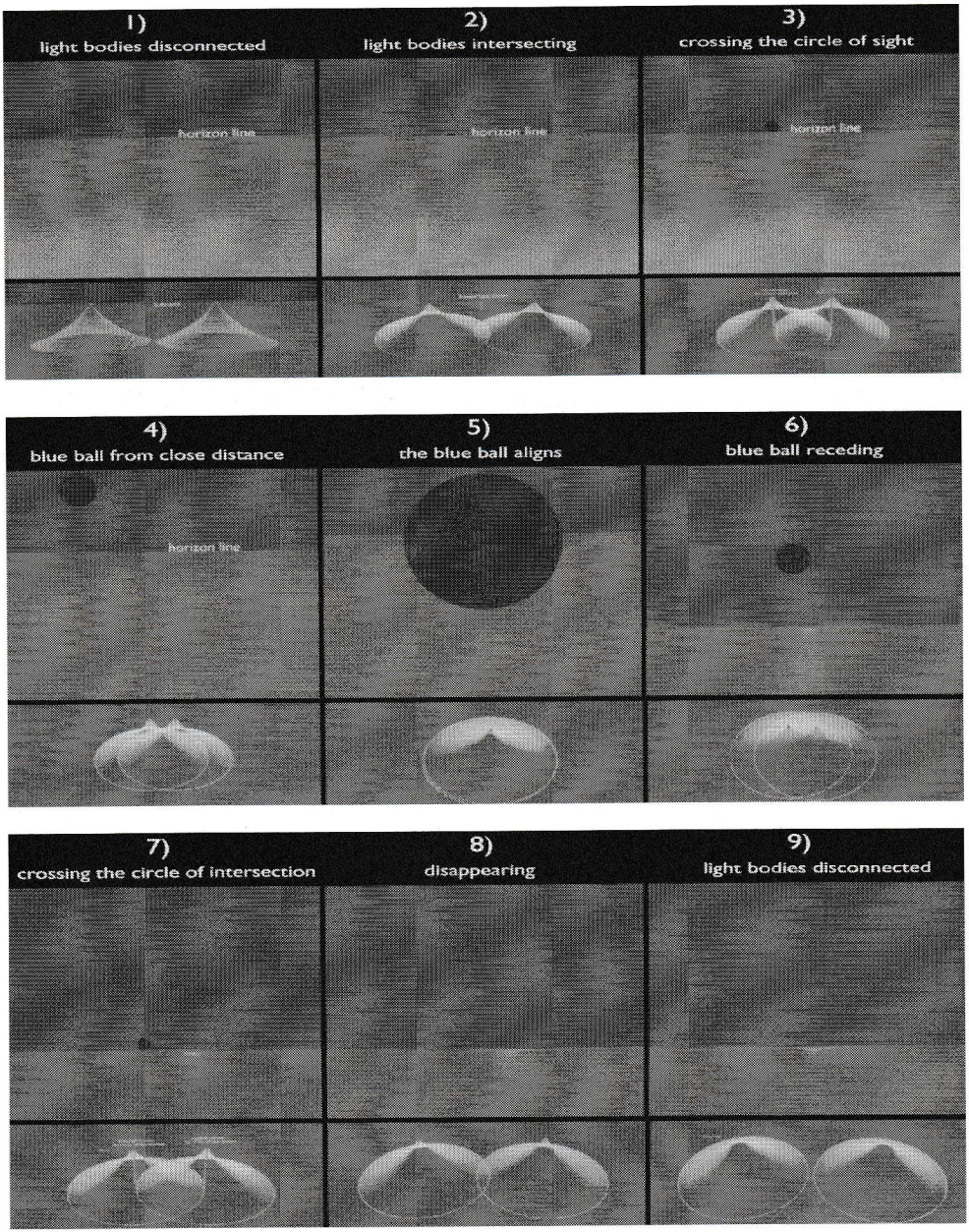
9)



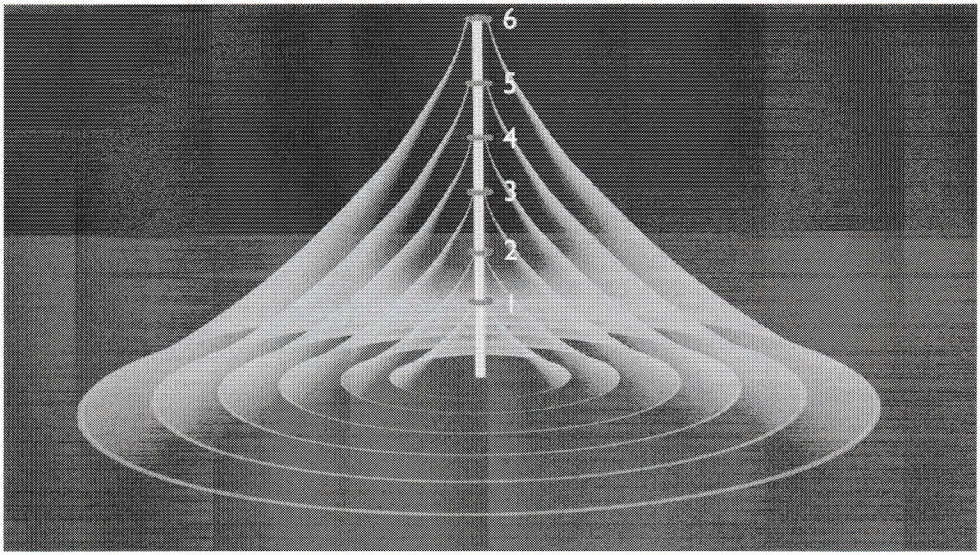
Pic. 9

As the circles of sight disconnect, the two observers entirely "disappear " from each others' field of view. The red ball is now entirely below the horizon line of the blue ball and vice versa. (picture 9)

The motion of the blue ball as seen by the red ball



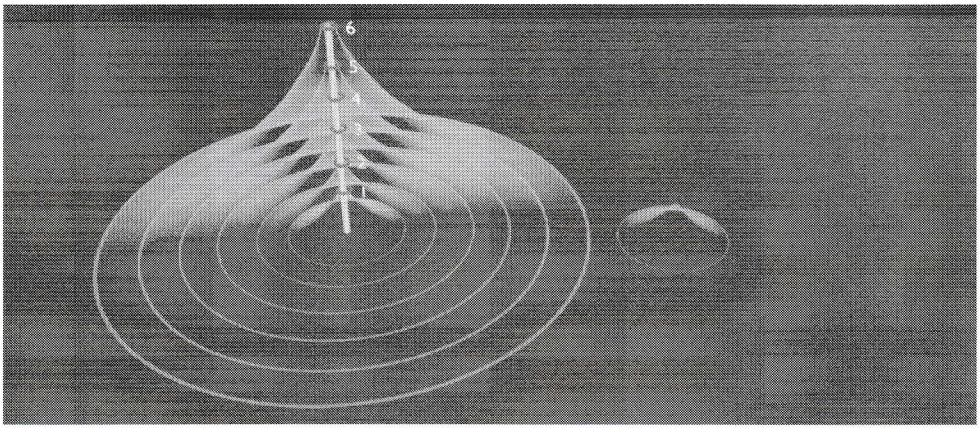
An Observer and a High Pole



Pic.10 : a high pole

The following picture (10) illustrates a high pole with six marks. Each mark has a light body and a circle of sight corresponding to its height. The mark 1 has the smallest circle, the mark 6 has the biggest circle of sight.

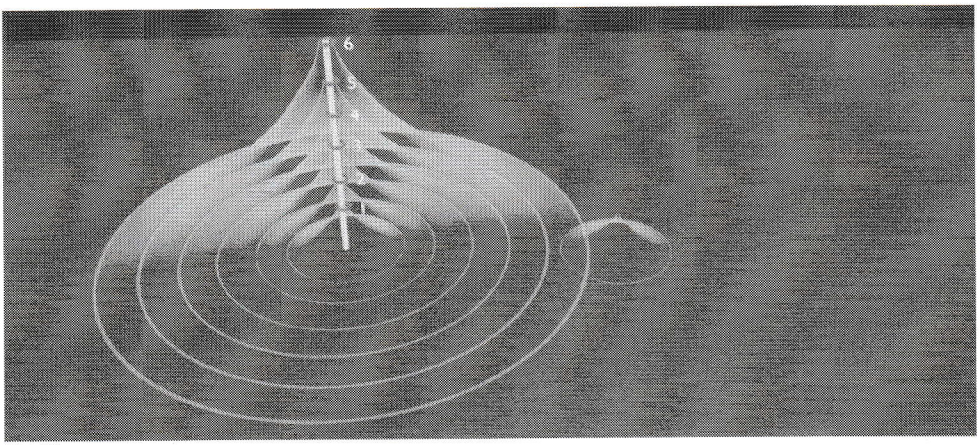
1)



Pic.11 : An observer approaching the pole

The picture 11 shows an observer with a relatively small circle of sight approaching the pole. At this point, the pole is entirely below the horizon line of the observer.

2)



Pict.12

As the observer continues to approach the pole, his light body intersects the circle of sight of the 6th , the highest mark. The mark 6 appears on the horizon of the observer, but remains partly obscured by the horizon line as long as the observer does not cross the circle of sight of the 6th mark. (picture 12)

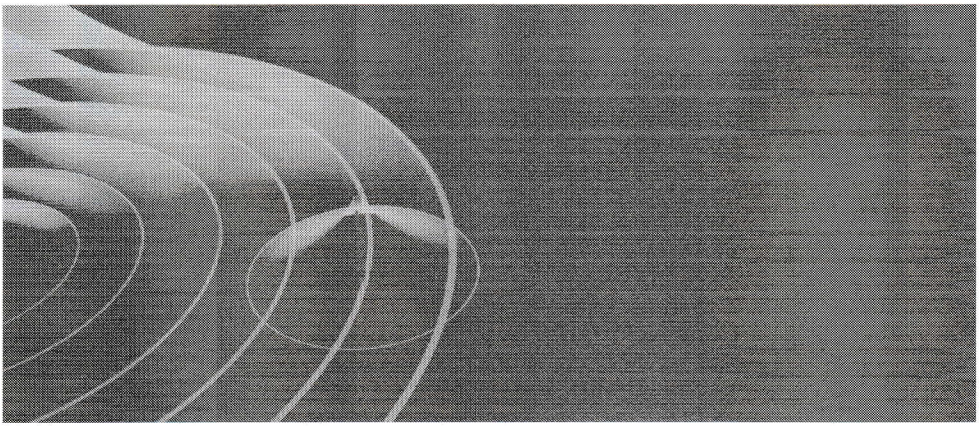
3)

Pic.13

As the observer crosses the circle of sight of the 6th mark, it becomes entirely

visible. Furthermore, his circle of sight now intersects the circle of the 5th mark. At this point, the mark 6 is entirely visible, and the mark 5 is partly visible. (Picture 13)

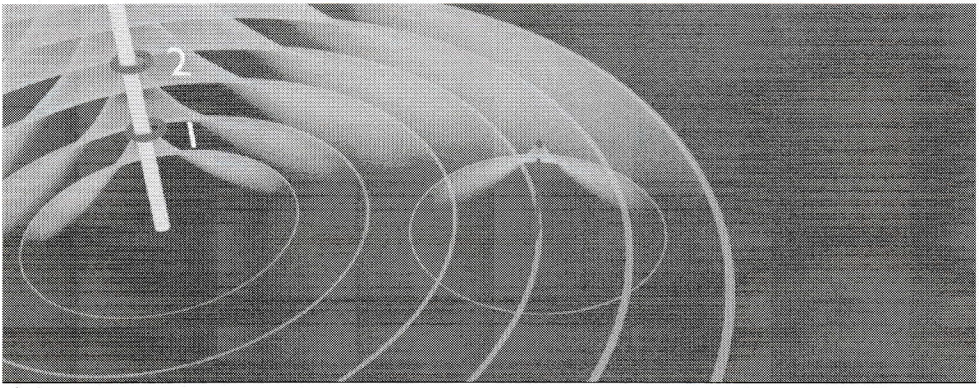
4)



Pic.14

The observer crosses the circle of sight of the 5th mark, while his circle of sight intersects the circle of the 4th mark. He has a full view on the marks 5 and 6, while the mark 4 is only partly visible. (Picture 14)

5)



Pic.15

The observer crosses the circle of the 4th mark. He now has a full view on the

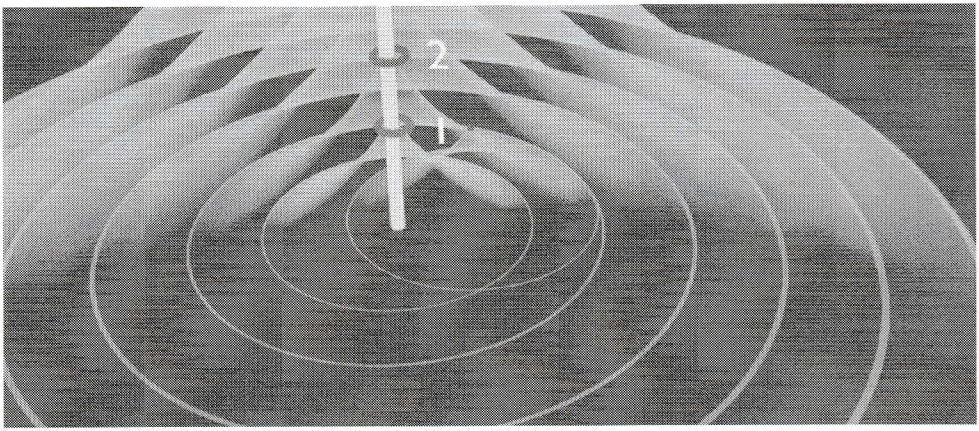
marks 6,5,4. The mark 3 is only partly visible, as his circle of sight intersects the circle of the 3rd mark, but the observer has not yet crossed it. (picture 15)

6)

Pic.16

The observer crosses the circle of the 2nd mark. The marks 6,5,4,3,2 are entirely visible, while the mark 1 is only partly visible. The bottom of the pole remains obscured by the horizon line as long as the circle of sight of the observer has not reached the pole. (Picture 16)

7)



Pic.17

Now the light body, or circle of sight, of the observer covers the entire pole, from top to bottom. The bottom of the pole is now visible, as it is covered by

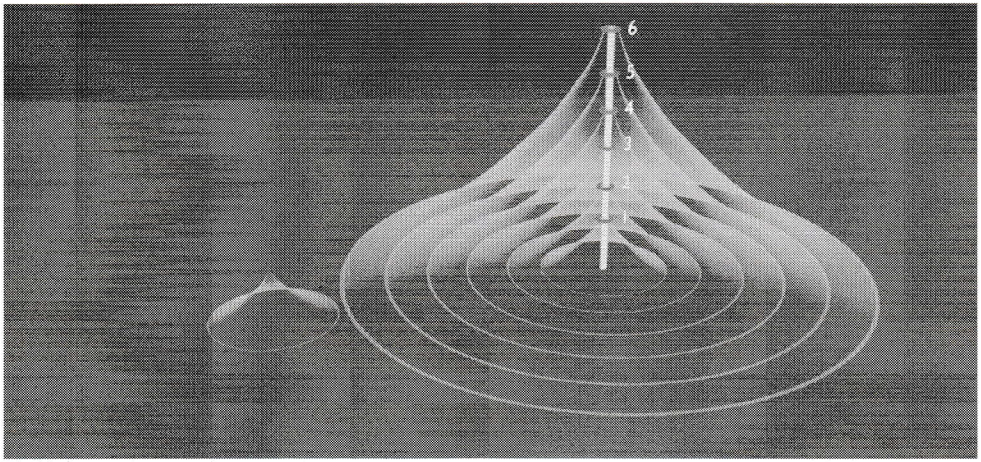
the circle of sight of the observer. (Picture 17)

8)

Pic.18

As the observer moves on, the pylon disappears below the horizon, bottom first. At this point, he still has a full view on the marks 6,5,4; the marks 1 and 2 are entirely below his horizon line, while the mark 3 is partly visible. (Picture 18)

9)

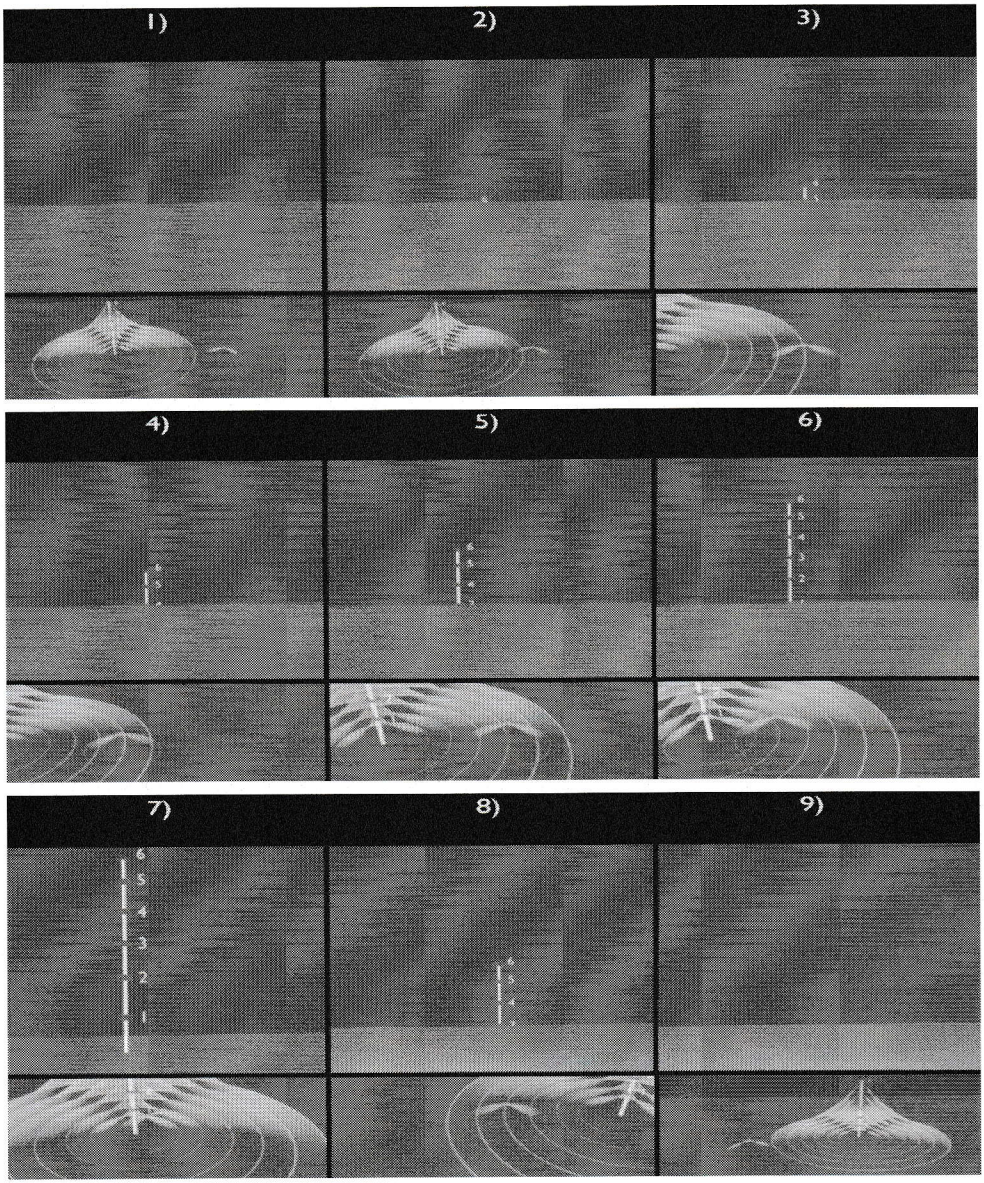


Pic.19

As the light body and circle of sight of the observer withdraws from the outer

circle of the pylon, the pylon completely disappears below his horizon line. At this point, the observer no longer sees the pylon, as his light body is no longer intersecting the light body of the pylon. There is no curvature between them. (Picture 19)

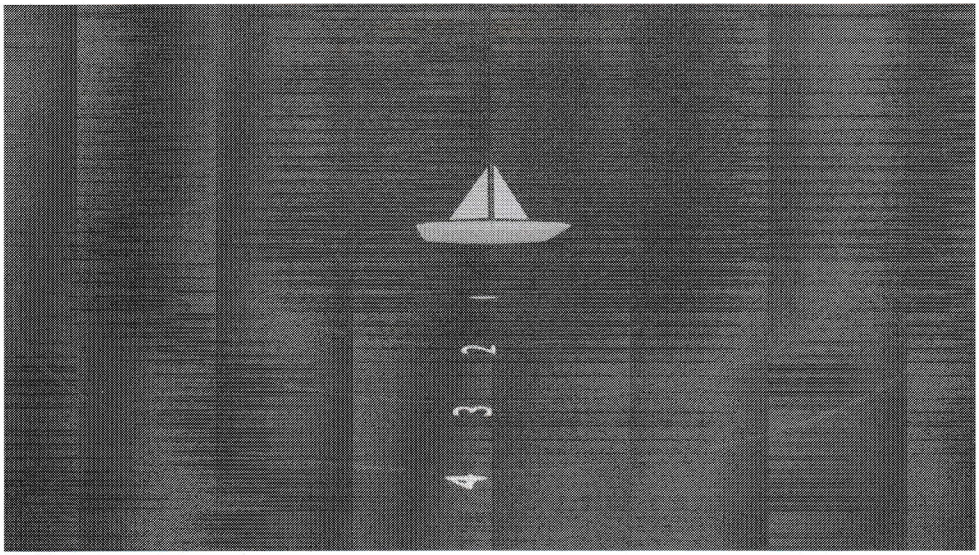
As seen by the observer



Disappearing Ship

One of the major arguments for a round Earth was the fact that ships disappear bottom first in the distance.

Ships appear and disappear on the horizon according to the same principle as the pylon in the previous example. As a ship sails away, it starts to dip below horizon bottom first, as the low bottom has the smallest circle of sight. In this example, we will only focus on the circle of sight.

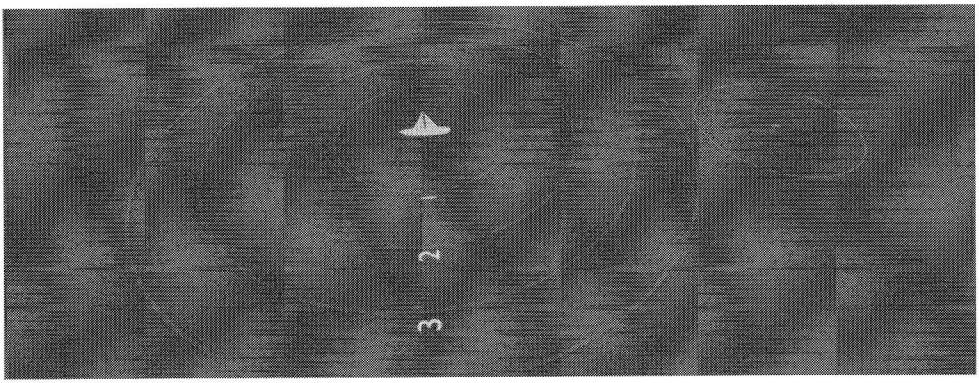


Pic.20

Picture 20 depicts a sailing vessel. The red rings represent the circles of intersection between the light body and the surface of the water (or the circle of sight). The pylon of the vessel is divided into 4 reference marks. The highest mark corresponds to the outer circle, the 4th ; the lowest mark corresponds to the inner circle, the 1st. The parts of the vessel that are below the lowest mark have even smaller circles of sight, which are not depicted.

In this example, the vessel approaches a fisherman in a small boat.

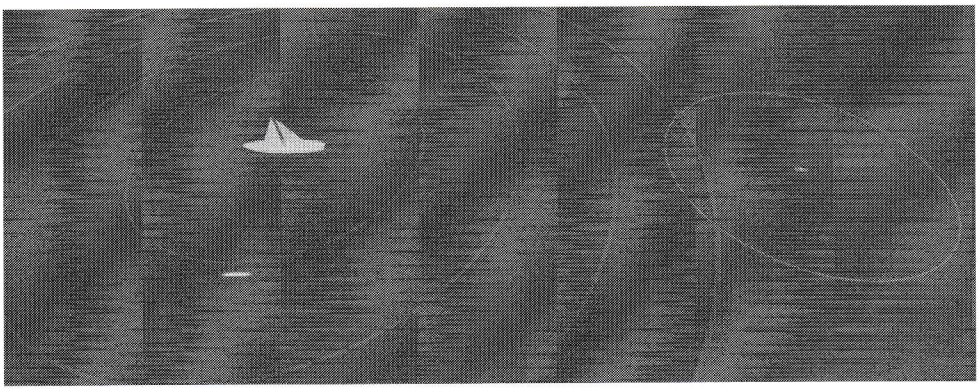
1)



Pic.21

Picture 21 depicts a vessel on the left and a small fisher boat on the right. The fisher has a smaller circle of sight due to his lower altitude above the surface of the water. The fisher does not see the big vessel, as his circle of sight is not intersecting the outer circle of the vessel.

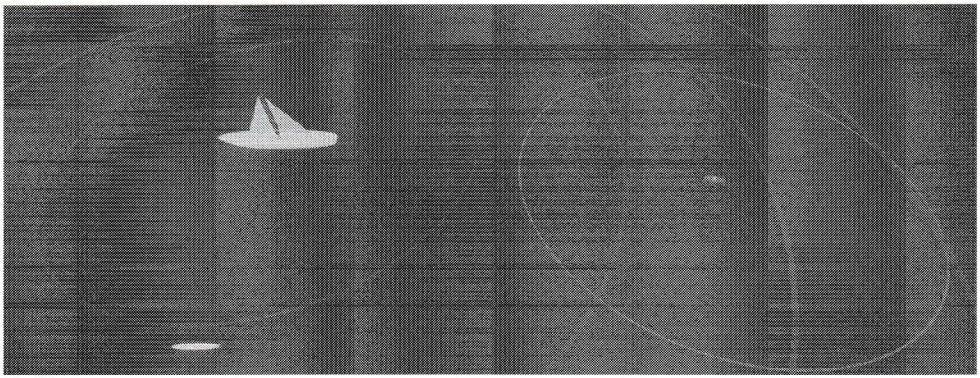
2)



Pic.22

As the ship approaches the fisherman, the outer circle of sight of the pylon intersect the circle of sight of the fisherman. The fisherman sees the upper part of the pylon appear on the horizon, while the rest of the vessel is still below his horizon line. (Picture 22)

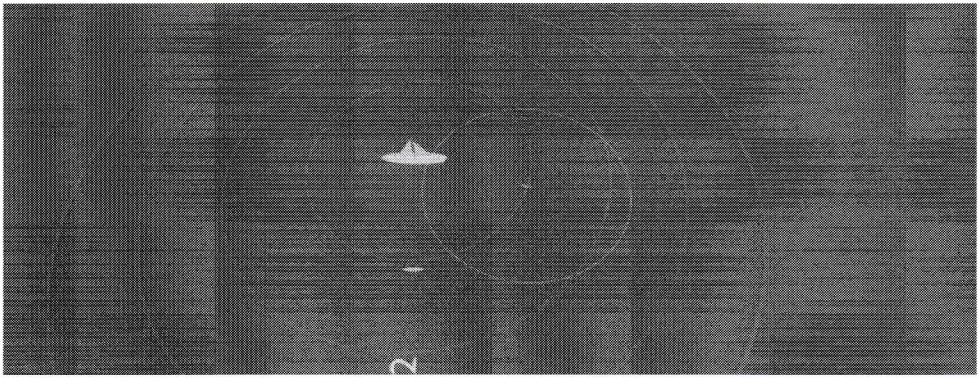
3)



Pic.23

At this point (picture 23), the first two marks (the 4rd and the 3th) of the pylon enter the circle of sight of the fisherman, while the third (marked as the 2nd) appears on the horizon.

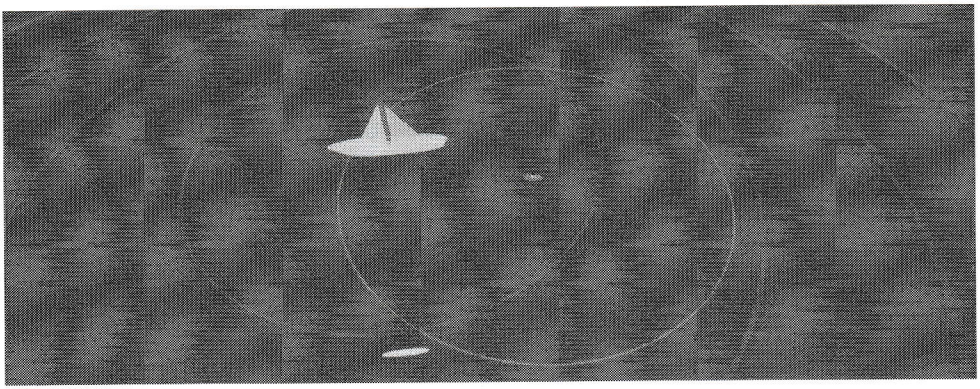
4)



Pic.24

The vessel is about to enter the circle of sight of the fisherman. Now the fisherman has a full view on all four marks and below. The upper parts of the deck are now entering his horizon line. (picture 24)

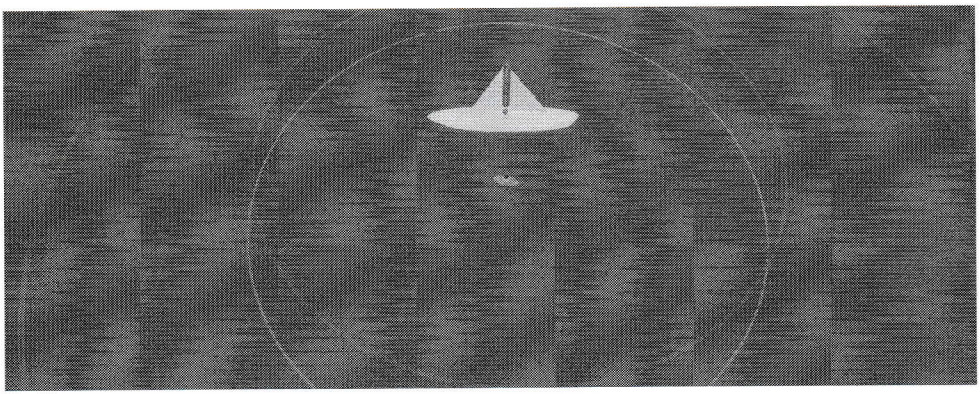
5)



Pic.25

The vessel has entirely entered the circle of sight of the fisherman. It is now observed in front of the horizon line and is therefore entirely visible, from the top to the bottom. Everything within the circle of sight is observed in front of the horizon line, while everything outside of the circle is observed behind the horizon line.

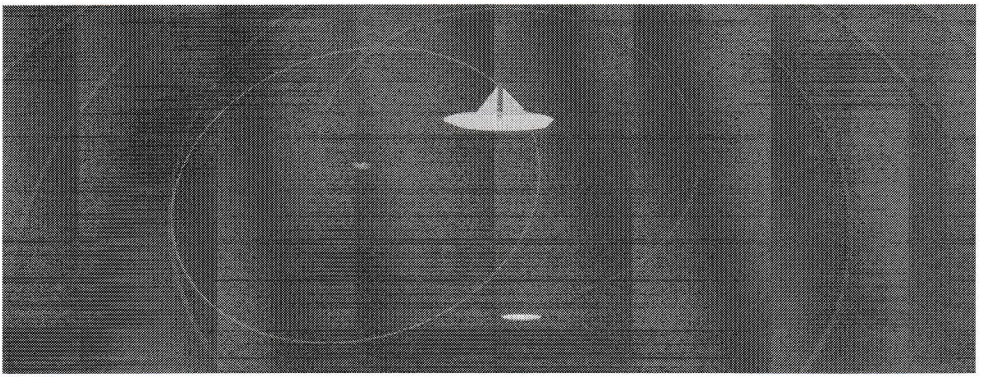
6)



Pic.26

At the vessel aligns with the fisherman, the fisherman eventually visualizes it from close distance. (picture 26)

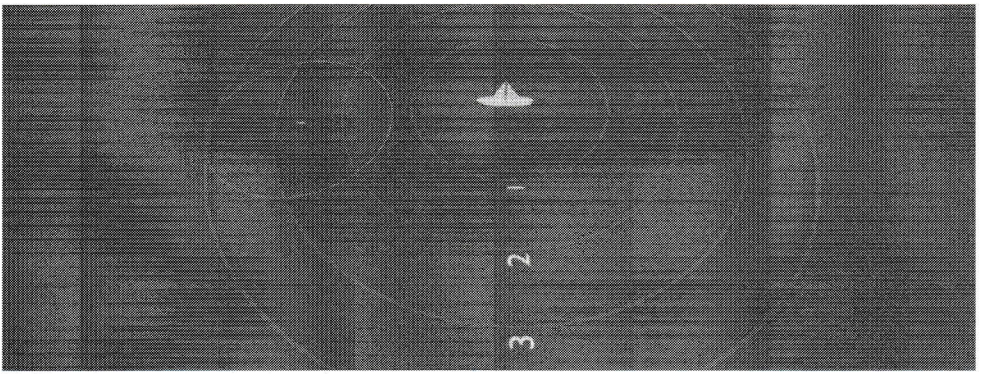
7)



Pic.27

The vessel moves on, but remains entirely visible as long as it remains within the circle of sight of the fisherman. At this point, the vessel is about to cross the circle of the fisherman, but is still observed in front of the horizon line. (Picture 27)

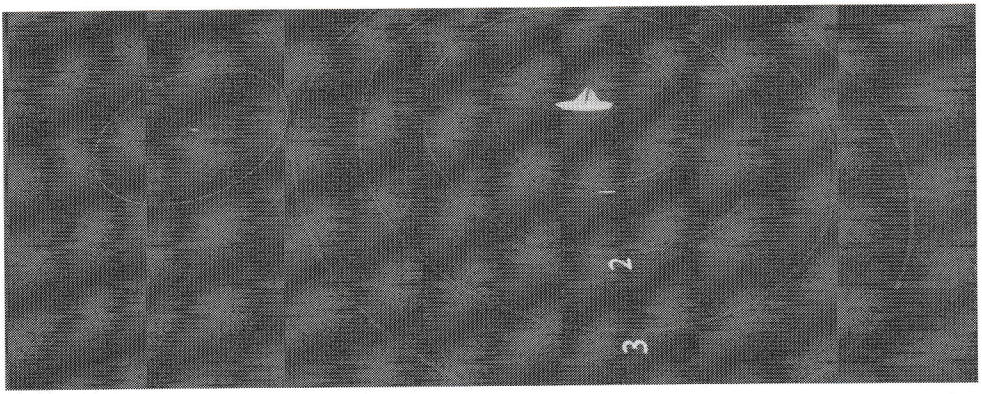
8)



Pic.28

The deck of the vessel has entirely disappeared, bottom first. The fisherman has a full view on the marks 4 and 3 on the pylon. (Picture 28)

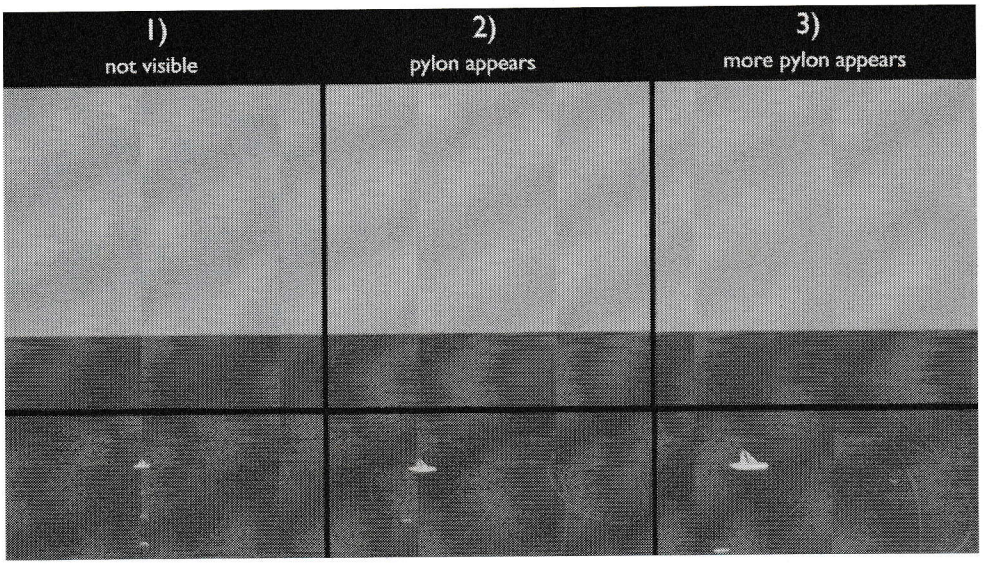
9)

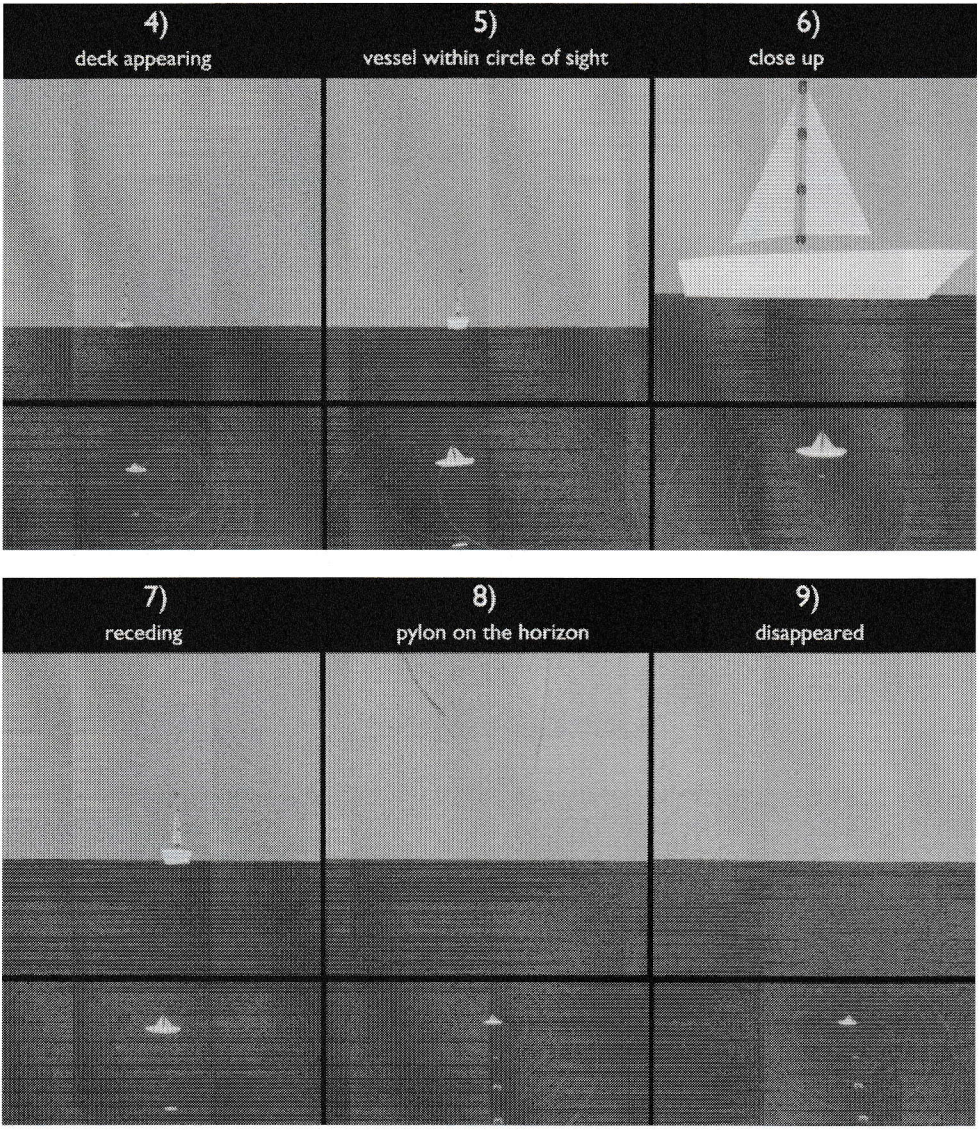


Pic.29

As the outer circles withdraw from the circle of sight of the fisherman, the vessel entirely disappears. The fisherman no longer visualizes the vessel, as their light bodies are no longer intersecting. There is no curvature between them.

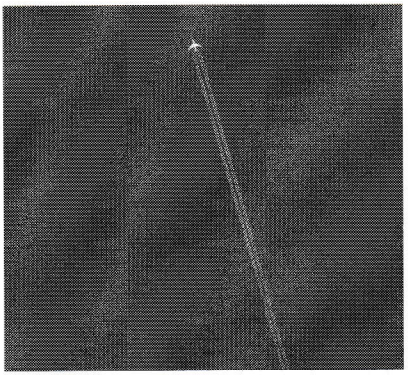
<u>As seen by the fisherman</u>





Horizon line and the way we observe ships appear and disappear on the horizon is a constant interaction of light bodies and does not imply a curvature of the Earth.

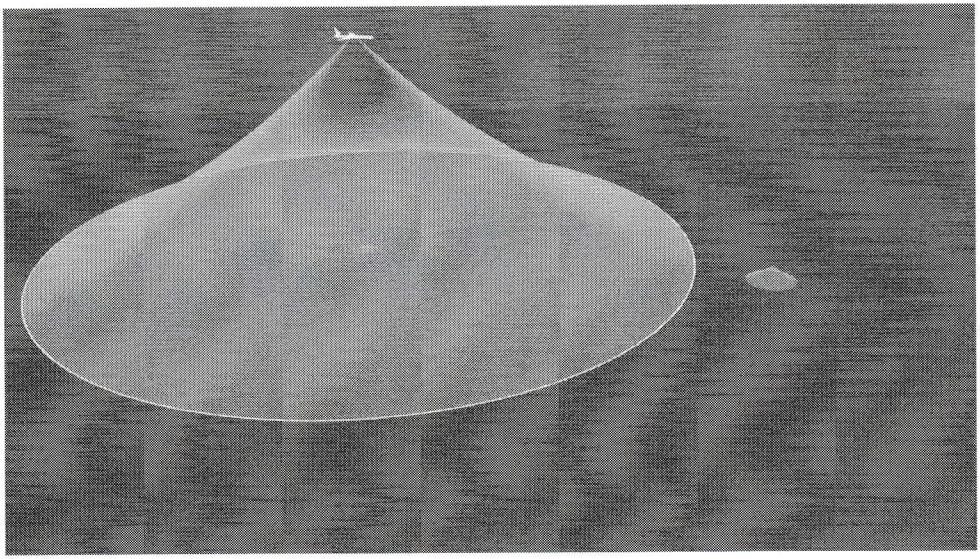
Airplanes



Airplanes is another proof for a straight surface and a curved light. According to the round Earth model, airplanes are constantly arching around a spherical Earth, yet we observe them shooting across the sky in a straight line. An approaching airplane appears to be ascending in a straight line, all the way to the point when it is closest; from there, it appears to be descending in a straight line. Even if the Earth were a sphere, the relatively smooth curvature would not account for the drastic ascents and descents which we observe in the sky. Reminder - in the case of a spherical Earth, the size of the sphere has to be only be a few hundred kilometers in diameter to make the observed steep ascents and descent possible.

In this example, we will examine approaching and receding airplanes.

1)

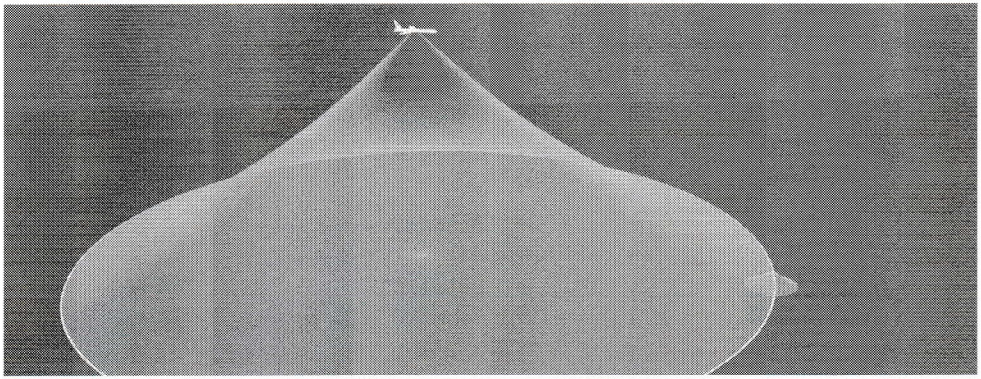


Pic.30

The following is an illustration of an airplane which is at an average altitude of ten kilometers, and an observer standing on the ground. The airplane has a

much bigger circle of sight due to its altitude. (picture 30) At this point, the light body of the airplane has not yet entered the circle of sight of the observer and is therefore below his horizon line.

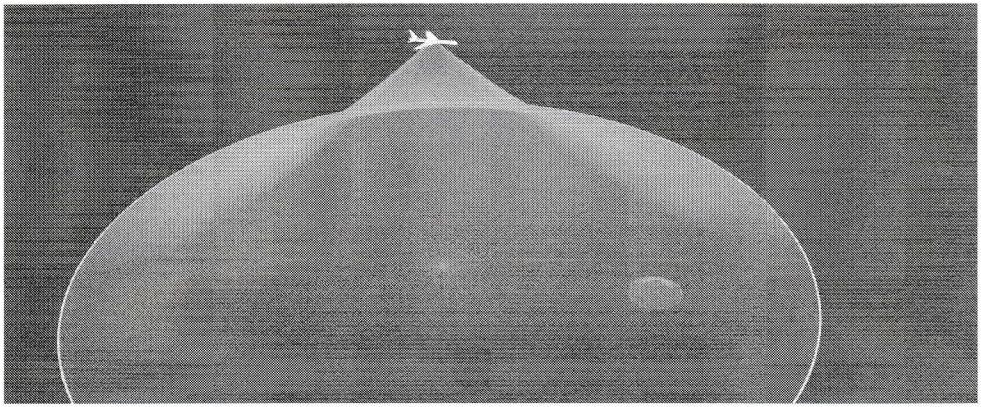
2)



Pic.31

The light body of the airplane enters the circle of sight of the observer and the airplane appears on the horizon. The airplane appears on the horizon and begins its apparent ascent. (picture 31)

3)



Pic.32

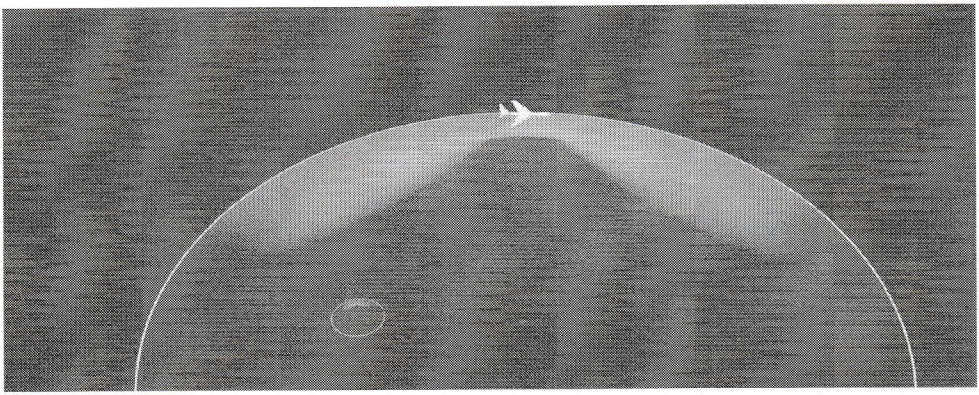
The airplane now appears to be ascending in a steep, straight line. (picture 32)

4)

Pic.33

The airplane is at its closest point, right above the observer. From there, it commences its apparent descent towards the horizon line. (Picture 33)

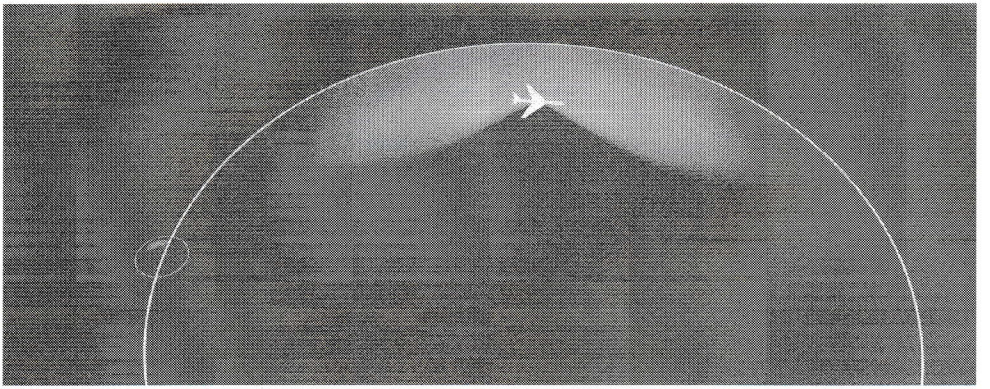
5)



Pic.34

The airplane is receding in an apparent vertical ascent. (picture 34)

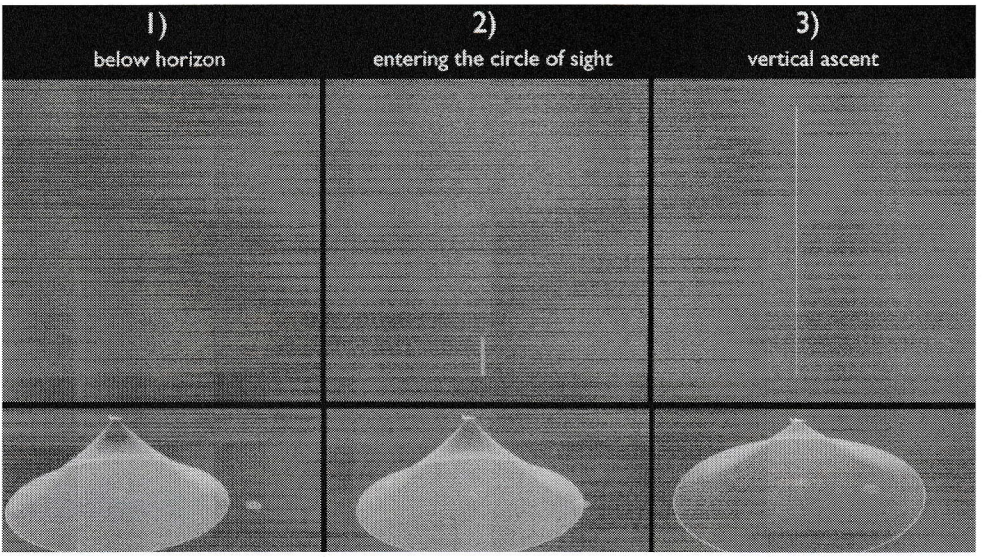
6)

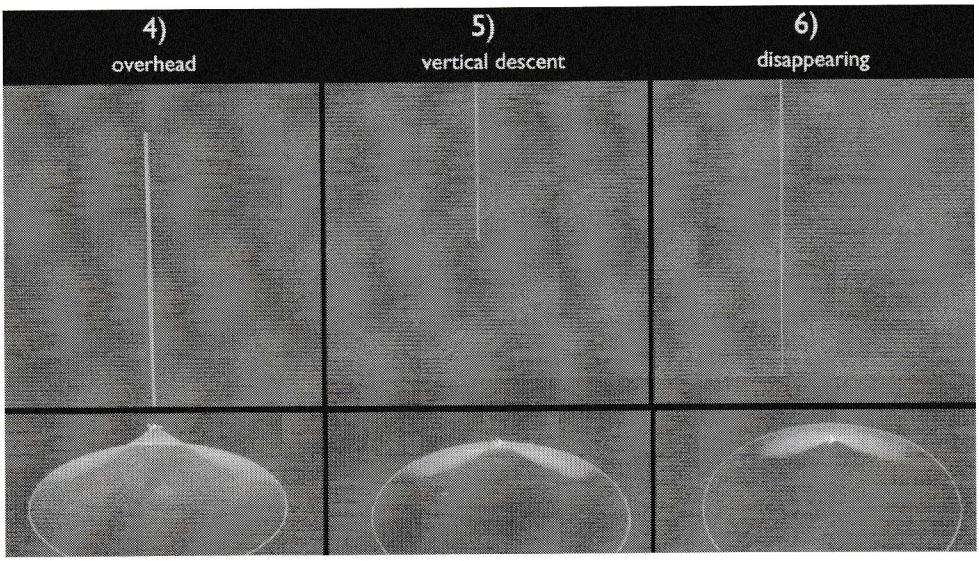


Pic.35

As the light body of the airplane withdraws from the circle of sight of the observer, the airplane eventually disappears below his horizon line.

<u>As seen by the observer</u>



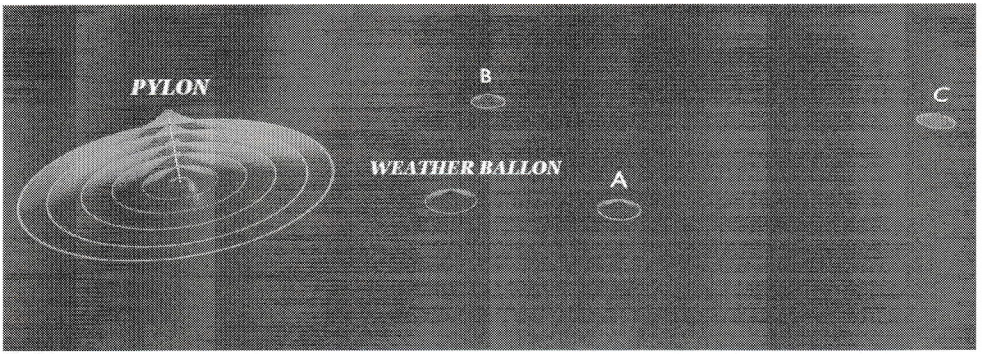


Commercial airlines have an average altitude of 10 kilometers. The circle of sight at those altitudes is somewhere between 100 and 200 kilometers in diameter. The reason why airplanes appear to be descending and ascending in a steep, straight line is because it's the moving light body of the airplane which determines the apparent motion of the airplane. As the light body of the airplane enters the circle of sight of observer, the airplane enters the field of view and remains visible as long as it takes for the light body to pass by. The airplane appears the moment its light body intersects the light body of the observer, and disappears the moment their light bodies disconnect. Considering a light body with the circumference of 100-200 kilometers, the airplane remains within the range of vision for about 10-15 minutes - the same amount of time that it takes for the airplane to cover the distance corresponding to the diameter of its circle of sight.

Horizon Line and Altitude

The horizon line is the circle of intersection between the light body of the observer and the surface, and it's always perceived at eye level. Gaining altitude, the circle of sight expands to a larger area, while the horizon line always remains eye level.

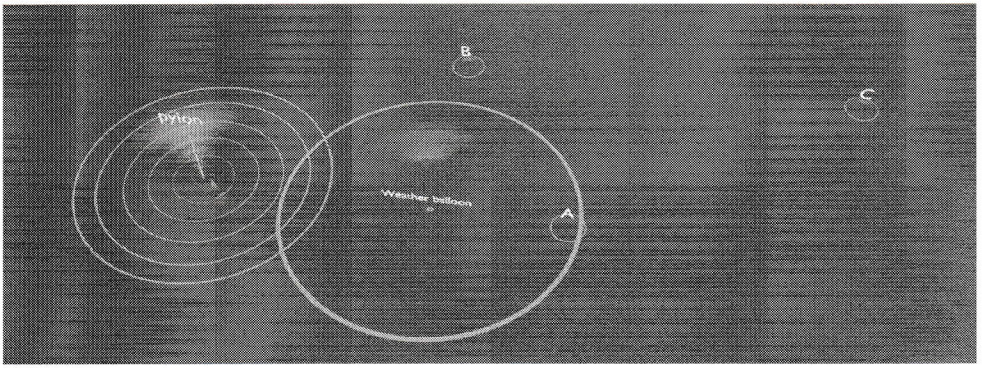
1)



Pic.36

The following illustration depicts a weather balloon on the ground, the objects A,B,C in the surrounding area, and a nearby pylon. In picture 36, the weather balloon does not see the pylon and the three nearby objects, as their light bodies are not intersecting.

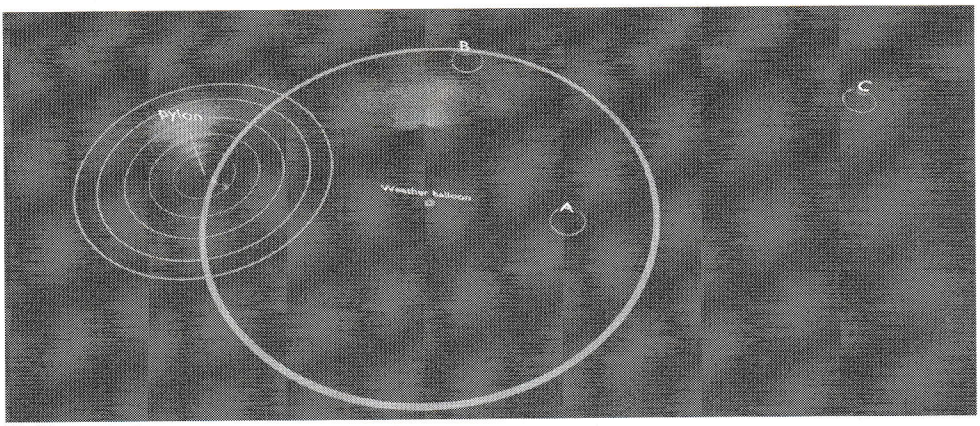
2)



Pic.37

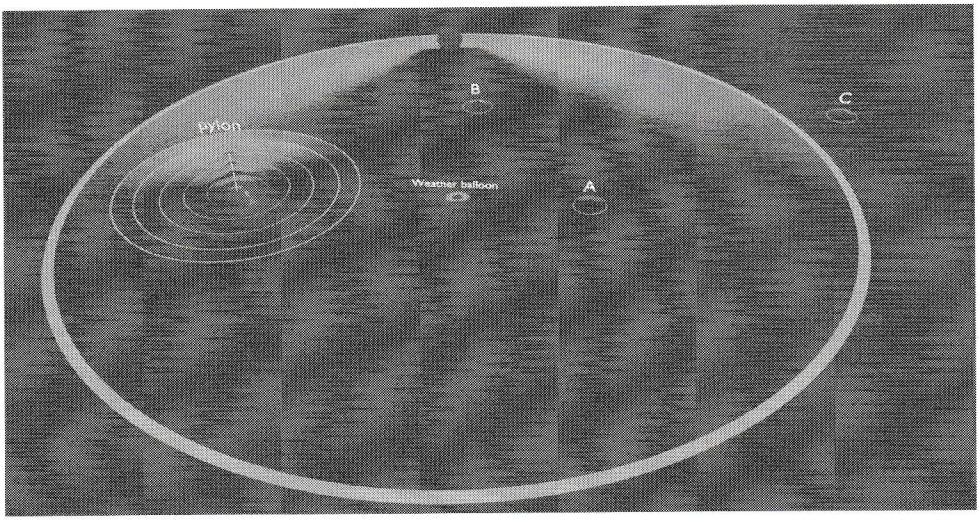
The weather balloon has been launched. As it gains altitude, its circle of sight expands. It now sees the object A, and the upper parts of the pylon. The objects B and C remain below his horizon line. (Picture 37)

3)



Pic.38

As the weather balloon continues its ascent, its circle of sight expands and covers the objects A, B, and the major part of the pylon, while the bottom of the pylon still remains below his horizon line, as it is not covered by the circle of sight of the balloon. (Picture 38)

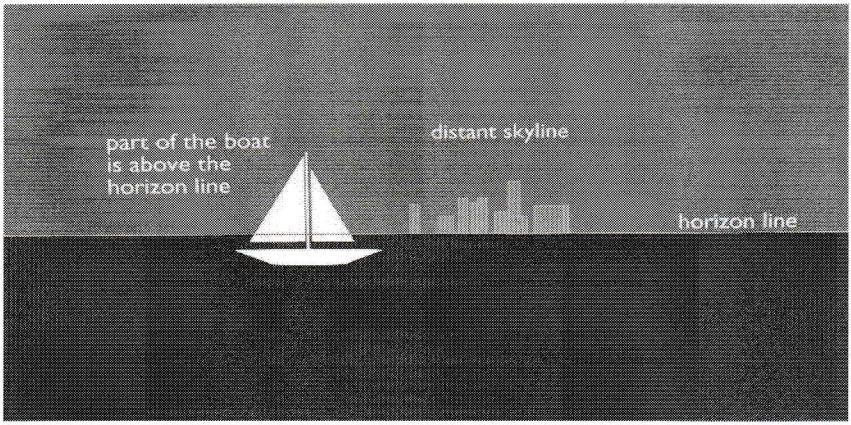


Pic.39

4)

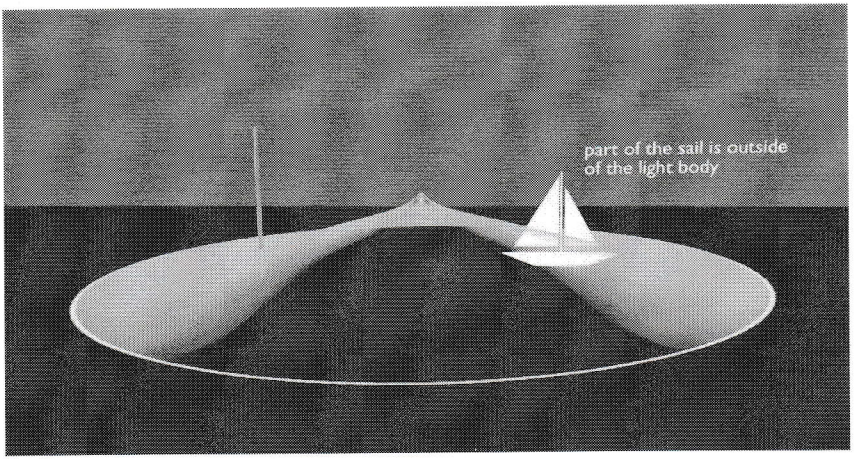
The weather balloon has reached its highest altitude. It now has a full view on the entire pylon, on the objects A, B, while the object C remains below his horizon line. (Picture 39)

A Boat and a Skyline



Pic.40

Following picture : A boat in the open sea and a distant skyline which is partly obscured by the horizon line. This picture is often used as argument for a curvature of the Earth. It would indeed be an argument for a spherical Earth, if light had been proven to be linear, and not curved as the celestial equator and the separation of stars show. What we are observing in images like these is the same principle at work as with the pole and the observer. Higher parts of the building have a larger circle of sight and reach the circle of sight of the observer; parts of the building that are below the horizon line have a smaller circle due to their smaller height, and do not reach the circle of sight of the observer. There is also another principle of perspective at work in this picture - the horizon line divides the boat into two parts - the upper part of the sail is above the horizon line; the lower part of the boat is below the horizon line, while the entire boat is visibly in front of the horizon line and therefore within the circle of sight. The reason for that is in the shape of the observer's light body. The perceived horizon line is not determined by the circle of intersection alone, but also by the contours of the light body. The horizon line starts at the origin of the light body and goes all the way down, where it eventually intersects the surface, whereas the circle of intersection marks the final limit of the light body. Everything within the light body is perceived below the horizon. Objects that are within the circle of sight and at the same time outside of the light body are perceived above the horizon.



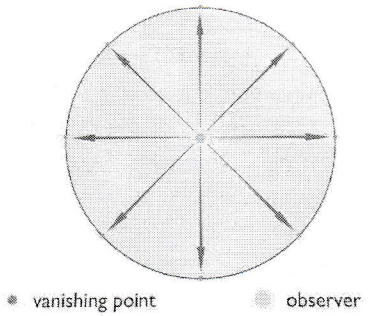
Pic.41

The upper part of the sail which is outside of the light body is above the observers horizon line. Same with the pole on the left - the part within the light body is below the horizon line; and the part sticking out is above the horizon line.

Vanishing Point

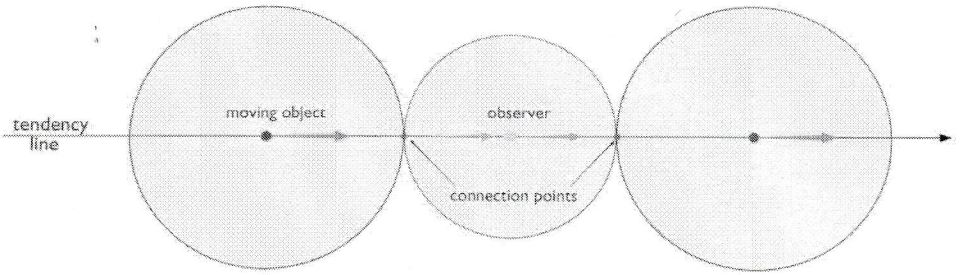
Vanishing point is the point in perspective where all lines in space intersect. It is located on the circle of intersection, between light body and surface, and is 360° around the observer. Picture 42 depicts an observer, his circle of sight, and the vanishing points depending on his view direction.

The vanishing point is subjected to the same principle of interaction of light bodies as we have seen earlier.



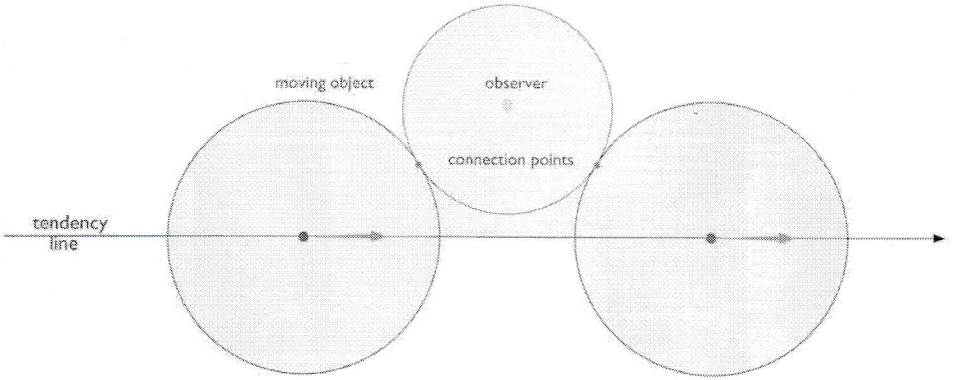
Pic.42

We're already familiar with the horizon line, and with the interaction of light bodies from the previous titles. In order to describe the mechanics behind the vanishing point, we need to add a "tendency line" to the already described principles of interaction between light bodies.



Pic.43

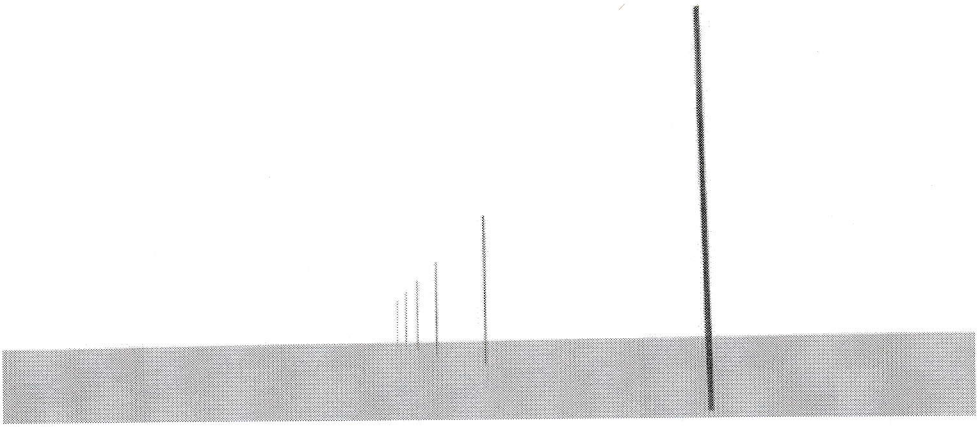
The tendency line is a straight path along which the object is moving. Picture 43 shows an object, which is higher than the observer, approaching and receding from left to right along the tendency line. The red connection points mark the points at which the blue object appears on the horizon. The blue object appears at the point where the circles first intersect; and disappears at the point where the circles disconnect. The red dots represent the two vanishing points.



Pic.44

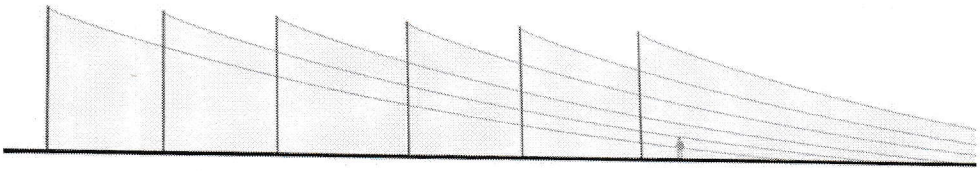
We can apply the principle of intersection in many ways. (picture 44) The two red dots represent the vanishing points in this case.

Poles



Pic.45

Poles appear lower the further away.



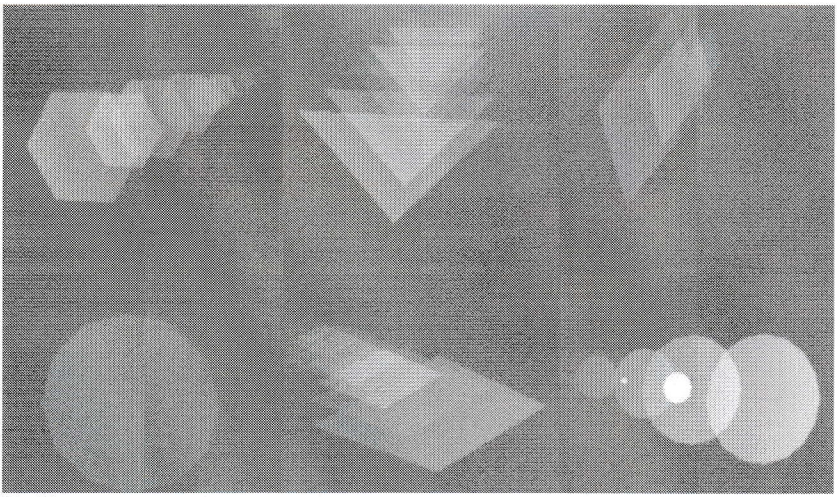
Pic.46

The blue lines emerging from the top of the poles represent the outlines of the poles' light bodies. The distant poles are observed lower by the observer on the right, as their light body comes in at a lower angle the further away.

Structure and Mechanics of the Light Body

Like all the categories of light, the light body of matter is a fine, geometric fiber. When the fiber is set in vibration, it starts to emit visible light increasingly towards the source. Today's photo and video technology allows us to actually capture a glimpse of the fabric of light. In fact, pictures and videos reveal one of the oldest mysteries - the nature and structure of visible light. Most people

are familiar with the geometric patterns that tend to pop up on the screen every now and then.

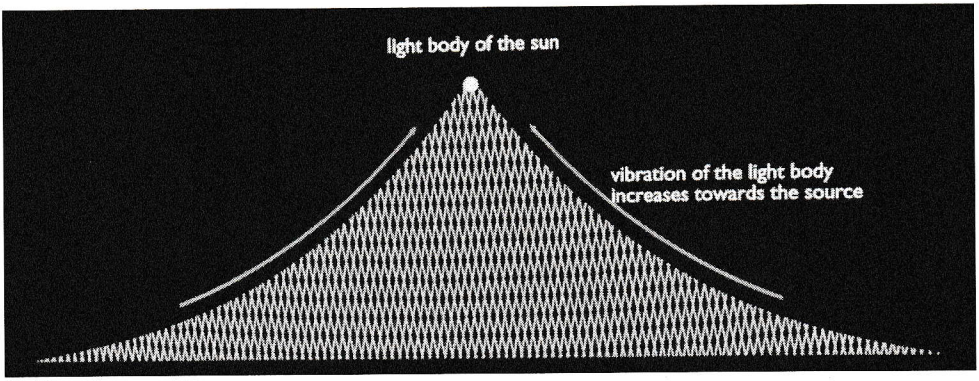


Pic.47

Have you ever seen these geometric shapes? (picture 47) Unless you have never had free access to photo and video material, you have seen plenty of colored and geometric shapes popping up on the screen. This phenomenon is usually being dismissed as "lens flares", but even if the lens could provide something similar, it still raises the question, What creates the perfect geometry present in those patterns? After all, light is allegedly comprised of small particles magically emerging from the light source, and distributing in space as the heliocentric science community claims. From a technical point of view, light particles could never provide the geometry we observe in "lens flares".

In some cases, we can see that these flares are stacked one behind the other, with those in the background being further away than those in the foreground, which assumes depth - lens flares are 3-dimensional. Lens flares cannot be a creation of the lens - what we are looking at is the geometric fiber of visible light captured by the camera under a certain angle.

Note that the image in picture 47 is a replica of lens flares created in a 3-D to demonstrate the principle.

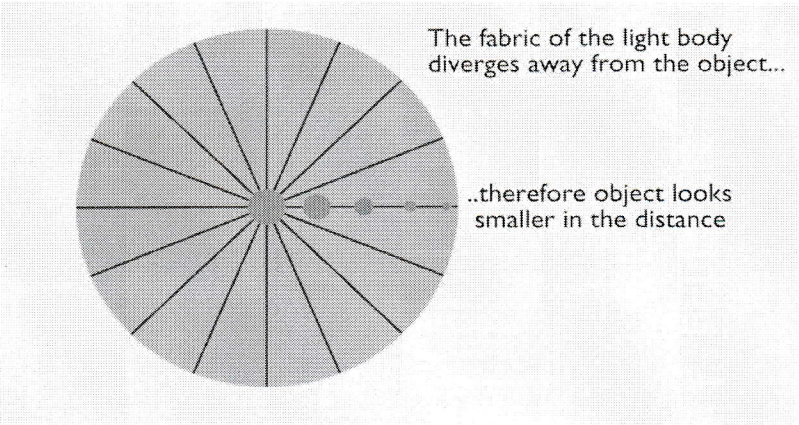


Pic.48

Picture 48 is an abstract illustration of the fiber of the Sun's light body. Let's keep in mind that the fiber itself does not emit light when it is static or vibrating at a low frequency. Light is inseparable from matter and is always present, even in total darkness. Technically, visible darkness is not the absence of light, but the static (or low-frequency) state thereof. An object emits light as soon as the vibration of the fiber reaches a certain frequency - this is when the object lightens up. When we turn on a bulb, the spiral, being exposed to vibration in the form of electricity, starts to vibrate. Consequently, the light body of the spiral starts to vibrate too. From our perspective, the bulb turns bright and illuminates the room, while the light radiates away from the bulb, as the vibration of the fiber increases towards the bulb. The increase of vibration towards the source is also furthered by the convergence of the structure towards the source. Note that the increase and decrease of vibration within the light body does not apply to frequency, but to intensity. For example, the intensity of sound decreases away from the source, whereas the frequency may remain the same regardless of the distance. A guitar string vibrating at a certain frequency and producing the tone D will be heard as the tone D at any point within the range of sound. A person right next to the string and a person twenty meters away, both will hear the same tone. The only difference they will hear is the volume of the tone D; the person in the distance perceives the tone fainter than the person right next to it. Similarly, the vibration within the fiber of the light body is merely fainter the further away from the source, while the frequency is the same.

The fabric of light diverges away from the object. This is why objects look smaller in the distance - due to a divergence of the fabric of their light body.

Why Objects Look Smaller in the Distance



Pic.49

Picture 49 shows a green sphere and its light body. The black lines emphasize the divergence of the fabric of the light body. There are also smaller green spheres on the right of the big sphere. The smaller spheres show how the green sphere is perceived at the given points within the light body. With the divergence of the fabric, the sphere looks smaller.

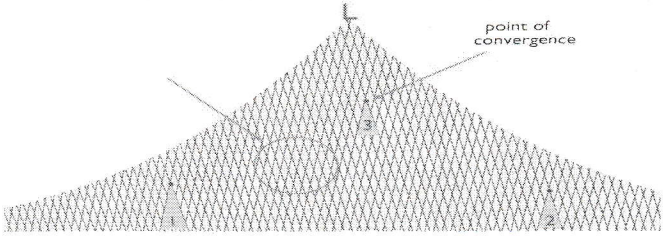
Point of Convergence and Transmission of Visual Information

Another crucial aspect of the light body is the point of convergence within the fiber. First of all, we need to understand that the light body is basically an information field. It is comprised of a tiny fiber which contains all the visual information about the world around us. When we look around us, we see objects of different sizes, shapes, colors etc; in other words - we receive detailed visual information about the environment around us. The process of visualization of the world around us appears as the most natural thing in life, but ironically, nothing could be further from the truth. Visualization and exchange of visual information is a process that could not be more complex. When we are watching live news on TV, the TV screen displays visual information, in great detail and almost in real time. The quality of the picture we are receiving let's us take it for granted and forget the complexity of the process behind a live transmission. In order to recreate a real time and detailed picture of events taking place at a distant place, the camera records all the visual information and converts it into a code which is then transmitted via

radio waves and cables to eventually arrive at the final destination, the TV. We now have a colorful and precise picture displayed on the screen of our TV, but the picture has not yet reached its final destination. The most perplex and ingenious part of the live transmission is yet to take place. The picture displayed on the screen must be transmitted to the eyes, and this is the job of the fabric of visual light. The fabric of light serves as the medium for a precise transmission of visual information, including color, distance, position, shape, surface and much else. All visual information is embedded in the fiber of light. Every square millimeter around us contains huge amounts of visual information encoded in the tiny fiber of the light body. Colors, for example, are expressed in the frequency within the light body; shapes and distances are expressed in the geometry and in the convergence and divergence of the fabric. The accurate transmission of visual information provided by the fabric of light creates the perfect illusion that we were looking at the object itself, while in reality the object itself is not visible to us. Light is the medium to absorb and to transmit the visual information between object and eye. Without the complex structure of light, perspective and all visual aspects of reality would not exist.

"God said; let there be light...and God saw that it was good.": "good" is not referred to the mere beauty of brightness of light, but to the structure and geometry of visible light which God had to inspect before putting it in use.

The first aspect we are going to review is the point of convergence within the light body. The fabric of light converges at many points within the light body. Each of these points carries detailed visual information about the object, including its distance, size, color, position etc. In fact, we receive all information from these points within the fabric of light. For example, three observers at different locations looking at an object visualize it differently, as they receive different visual information from different points of convergence.



Pic.50 : abstract illustration of the light body with points of convergence

Picture 50 represents the light body of the object "L". Three observers are

placed at different points within the light body. Each observer receives visual information about the object "L" from the points of convergence, which are illustrated as red dots. Each of the points of convergence contains the full visual information about "L". Each observer visualizes the object "L" individually, since each point carries individual visual information corresponding to its location and position within the light body of "L".

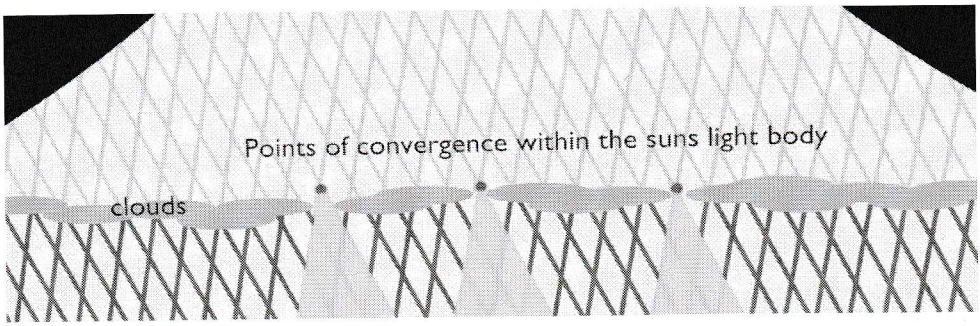
Note that there are innumerable points of convergence within every square millimeter of the light body. The fiber of light is finer than atoms; this means that an area the size of a sand corn in the fabric of the light body may harbor terabytes of visual information. We are constantly surrounded by the fabric of visible light which continually displays astronomical amounts of visual information to our eyes, conveying us a detailed and precise picture of the world around us. The transmission and exchange of visual information between light bodies, with all of its complexity and ingenuity, is one of the most underrated processes in nature.

Crepuscular Rays

Crepuscular rays is an example of light converging within the structure.

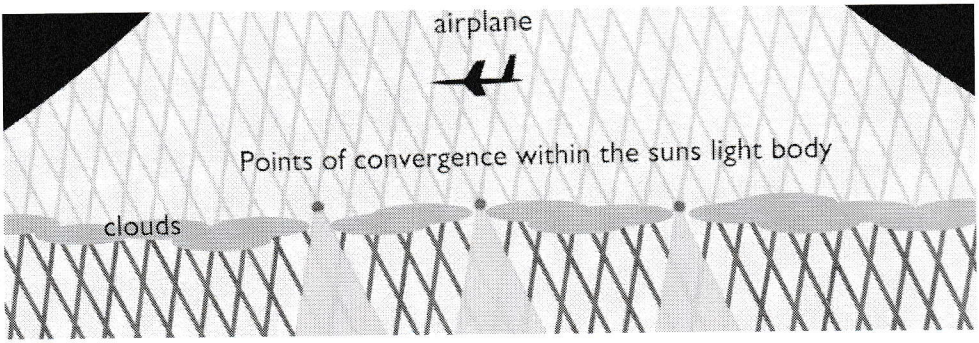
Pic.51

If we trace the rays all the way up to the point were they are converging, it appears as if the Sun were right above the clouds. (Picture 51) But we know that the Sun is not hiding in the clouds. Assuming that the Sun were right above the clouds would also lead to the false conclusion that there were multiple Suns illuminating the Earth, since crepuscular rays occur at multiple locations at a time. What we observe is visual information of the Sun's light body being displayed in the point of convergence at which the rays are converging.



Pic.52

Picture 52 illustrates three crepuscular Sun ray formations occurring at different locations at a time. The parts of the light body obscured by the clouds are not vibrating. Crepuscular rays in picture 52 are the sections of the light body which are vibrating, in contrast to the sections which are not vibrating and appear as shadows. According to the rays, the point of convergence within the Sun's light body is, in this case, only a few hundred meters above the ground, yet we have the impression of the Sun being further away than only a few hundred meters, since the visual information displayed in the fabric of the light body contains the real distance of the actual object. Furthermore, objects that are between the Moon (for example) and the point of convergence are not perceived behind the Moon, but in font of it.

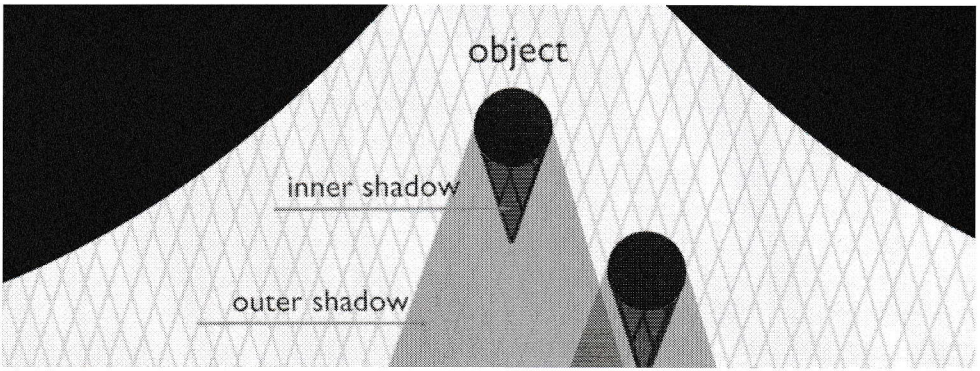


Pict.53

If an airplane enters the light body of the Moon, its light body and the light body of the Moon begin to interact and exchange visual information which is displayed in the points of convergence. Despite being above the point of convergence, the airplane will still be perceived in the foreground, in front of the Moon, as his position relative to the Moons position is part of the information displayed in the point of convergence.

Shadows

After having mentioned crepuscular rays, we can step over to shadows. The light body is a fabric which transmits visible light when vibrating, but does not convey light when it's static. The vibration within the body increases towards the source. The fiber of light permeates matter and goes all the way down to the pillars of the Earth below. Although matter has no effect on the structure of light, it does have the ability to absorb the vibration of the fabric. Solid objects, like stones, obscure light; while others, like glass, conduct light.

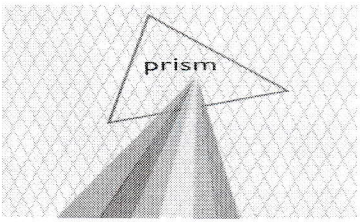


Pic.54

Picture 54 illustrates a vibrating light body, in this case a light bulb, and two objects casting shadows. The fiber directly below the objects is nearly static, since most of the vibration in this part of the fabric is absorbed by the objects; these sections form the inner shadows. The outer shadows are the parts of the structure that are vibrating weaker than the surrounding structure, but are not "static".

Colors and Refraction

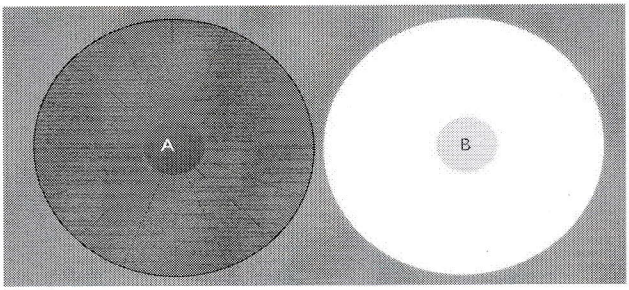
What we perceive as white light is vibration of the fiber. Different colors are different frequencies within the fiber. Using a prism, the vibration within the fabric of the light body can be slowed down gradually, thereby slowing down the vibration of the fiber and refracting



white light into spectral colors as we observe them in rainbows. The color red has the lowest frequency, the color indigo the highest. Generally, colors are expressed in the frequency of the fiber. Different colors are known to have different frequencies. In the heliocentric model, these frequencies are described as waves lengths, since the latter interpretation of light put up by A. Einstein asserts that "light particles" travel in a wave like motion. In the light body concept, the frequencies of light are referred to the vibration of the fiber. The speed of light is the speed at which the fiber of the light body conducts and distributes vibration, as light isn't traveling away from the light source, but is initially present in the form of a "static" fiber. As soon as the source is set in vibration, the vibration spreads out at an immense speed which we call the speed of light.

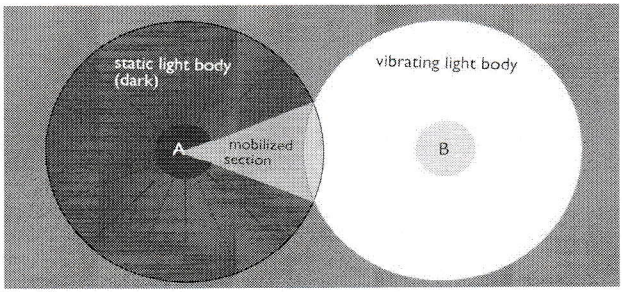
Mobilization of Surrounding Light Bodies

The next aspect we are going to review is the mobilization of static light bodies by vibrating light bodies.



Pic.55

Picture 55 shows two spheres, A and B, and their light bodies. The sphere A has a static light body and appears dark. The light body of the sphere B is vibrating at a higher frequency and radiates white light.



Pic.56

Let's remember that visible light is the vibration of the fiber of the light body. As long as the light body is not vibrating, the object appears dark. We do not see the light body itself, but we see the object which acts as the light source. If a light source appears dark, it means that the light body is static (or vibrating at lower frequencies). As soon as the fiber of light is mobilized and starts to vibrate, the object radiates light. A light body can vibrate from the inside to the outside as we know it from light bulbs. If we turn on the light, the spiral in the bulb starts to vibrate on the atomic level and mobilizes the light body. As a result, the light bulb illuminates the room. However, there is also a mobilization from the outside to the inside. We will call it "external illumination". In this case, the light source remains static, while parts of the static light body are being mobilized by another vibrating light body. Picture 56 illustrates a static light body interacting with a vibrating light body. As the vibrating light body intersects the static light body of the sphere A, it mobilizes the section it interacts with and causes it to vibrate at the same frequency. Consequently, the corresponding section of the light body of sphere A absorbs the vibration of the light body of sphere B and gets illuminated. The principle of mobilization is one of the most basic aspects in the mechanics of light. When we turn on a light bulb, it's light body mobilizes the surrounding light bodies thus causing the immediate environment to lighten up. The Sun's light body mobilizes the light bodies within the daylight zone etc.

There are also cases of immobilization between two active light bodies, which we will discuss soon.

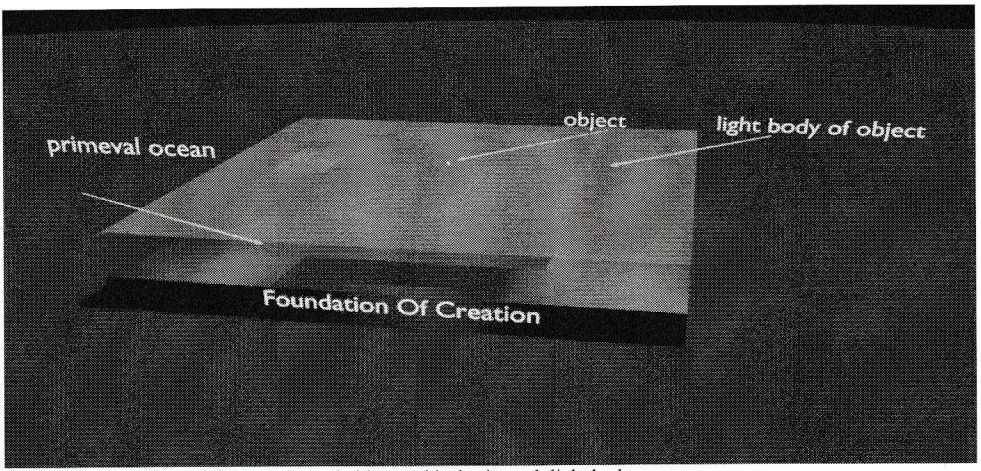
The Division of Light

We are now quite familiar with the basic principles of the light body, but there is one question remaining - Why does the light body spread downwards to intersect the surface? If we consider the structure and complexity of the light body, it becomes evident that it cannot be a separate manifestation, but has to be part of a bigger structure, whereas we perceive only a part of it. In fact, the canopy-like light body that makes up our perspective is only a fraction of the whole light body. Similarly to an iceberg, we only perceive the part of the light body which is above the surface. The circle of intersection, or horizon line, is the circle where the body intersects the surface and spreads all the way down to the pillars of the Earth below. The fact that it spreads downwards to intersect the surface indicates that it must be bent downward. Without external influences, light would spread horizontally, without intersecting the surface. Nevertheless, our perspective and horizon line show an additional bending of

the light body. This bending of the light body is accurately described in Genesis.

"And God saw the light, that it was good: and ***God divided the light from the darkness****. "*

Genesis 1 : 4



Pic.57 : The Foundation of the earth , and object and its horizontal light body

Picture 57 shows the square shaped foundation of the Earth, the rectangular surface of the Earth, and an object above the surface of the Earth. Note that the surface of the Earth is covered in water, since light was divided before the creation of dry land.

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was ***without form****,* ***and void****;* ***and darkness was upon the face of the deep****.* ***And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters****. And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. ... "*

Genesis 1 : 1

The picture shows an object above the surface of the water, and a transparent layer originating from the object and horizontally spreading in space. The transparent layer represents the light body which we have been dealing with in previous examples; but this time, it's in its original, horizontal shape which it had prior to the bending downwards. The light body has the following capabilities and characteristics :

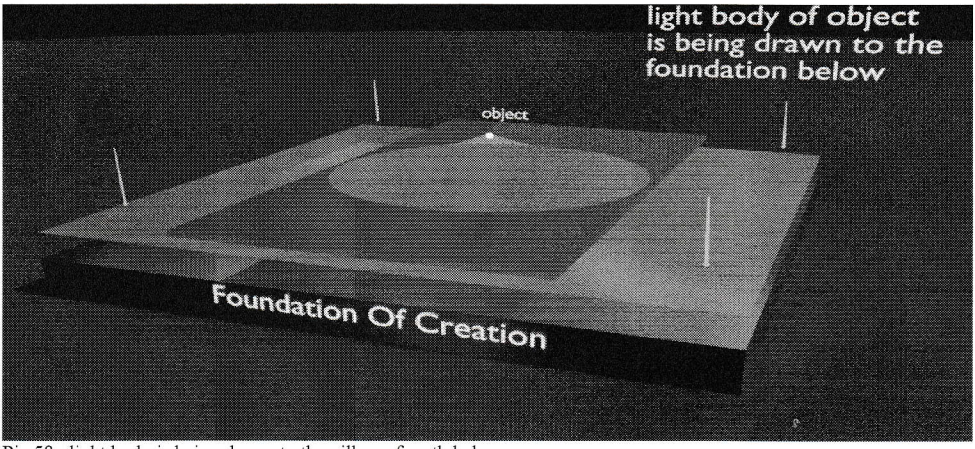
1) It's a non-physical, geometric, and rigid fiber which permeates everything in the universe and only responds to frequencies and to geometry. When the fiber of the light body vibrates, it is perceived as light emanating from the object. The absence of vibration, on the other hand, is perceived as darkness. An

object whose light body is static (or vibrating at low frequencies) appears dark.

2) Matter has no affect on the non-physical fiber itself, but has the property to absorb its vibration. For example, the light body of a street lamp spreads and intersects the surface of the Earth. Although the light body extends below the surface, the vibration of the fiber is entirely absorbed by the surface of the Earth, allowing it only for the part of the light body which is above the surface to vibrate.

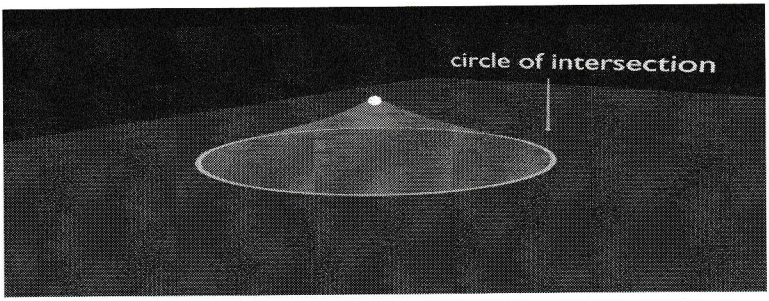
3) Just like matter, the light body can only spread within the domain of the corresponding element, since the light body of an object is subjected to the same laws of propagation within the domain as the object itself.

Now we've arrived at the part where light and darkness are being divided and the horizon line created. Now God activates the corresponding aethereal frequency in order to draw the horizontal light body downwards and make it intersect the surface.



Pic.58 : light body is being drawn to the pillars of earth below

As the light body is being drawn downwards, it starts to intersect the surface of the primeval ocean thus forming a circle of intersection which is gradually reducing in the process until it's eventually reduced to an area which we know as the circle of sight or horizon line. (picture 58)



The light body is now fully drawn to the pillars of the Earth, with only the upper part remaining above the surface and forming a circular, canopy-shaped body. Our horizon line is the circle of intersection between the light body of our eyes and the surface. Gaining altitude, the horizon line remains at eye level, as the circle of intersection is always perceived at eye level.

The division of light in Genesis 1: 4 can be interpreted as following : " God activated the corresponding aethereal frequency in order to draw the light body downwards and make it intersect the surface thereby creating the horizon line and the laws of perspective."

Another reference to the division of light is found in Proverbs 8 : 27 :

„I was there when he established the heavens, ***when he laid out the horizon on the surface of the ocean****,... "*

Standard Christian Bible

„I was there when he established the heavens, ***when he marked out the horizon on the deep sea****,... "*

Common English Bible

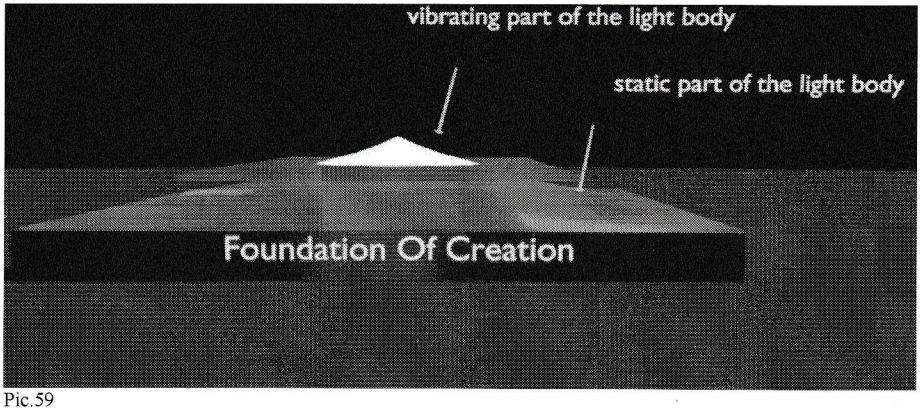
„When he established the heavens, I was there. ***When he drew the horizon's circle on the deep****,... "*

Complete Jewish Bible

"When he prepared the heavens, I was there: ***when he set a compass upon the face of the depth****:.. "*

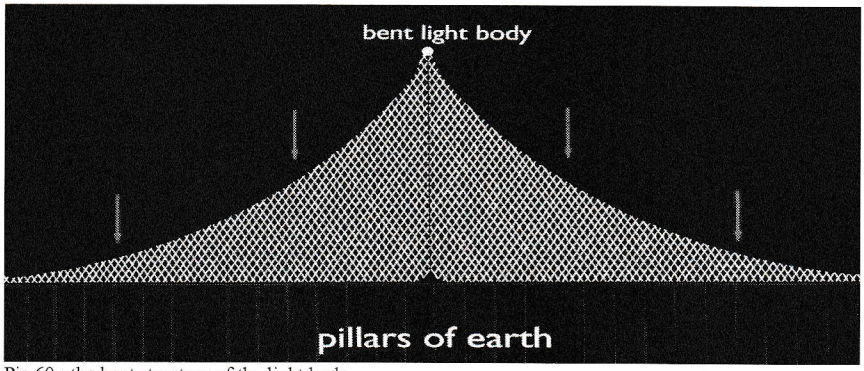
King James Version

All translations describe one and the same event, namely, the drawing of the light body to the foundation of the Earth below as stated in Genesis 1 : 4.



Pic.59

In picture 59 we have a side view of the bent light body. The small part of the body above the surface is vibrating; the large part below the surface is static, since the vibration is absorbed.



Pic.60 : the bent structure of the light body

Picture 60: The fiber of the light body after it has been bent. The bottom part of the structure adjoins the pillars of the Earth, the top part forms the known "canopy". Note that every atom in the universe has a "minor" light body.